

'Grisly decisions' on spending bids

Tax cuts are in danger, Major warns

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

CABINET ministers have been warned by the Chancellor and by Mr Norman Lamont, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, that if they press too hard for their own spending budgets they will destroy the Government's last chance of making tax cuts before the next election.

Spending bids do not have to be sent to the Treasury for at least another month, but as the skirmishing began over next year's public spending round, Mr Lamont publicly underlined a warning given to the Cabinet in private by Mr John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He said in an interview to the BBC's *On the Record*: "The prospect of tax cuts at the moment does not look very good. These things are always uncertain but we have very little room for manoeuvre."

Mr Lamont confirmed only 10 days ago, during the second reading debate of the Finance Bill, that it remained the Government's objective to bring the standard rate of taxation down to 20p in the pound, and Mrs Thatcher insisted at the Scottish Conservative conference in Aberdeen on Saturday that tax-cutting was still the aim.

It has emerged, however, that Mr Major recently warned his colleagues, during a special presentation to the Cabinet, of "grisly decisions" ahead on the public spending round. Mr Lamont made it

plain yesterday that if he were to give way to backbench demands for large sums to be devoted to reducing poll tax bills, the price would be high in terms of other spending plans.

"It is a competing claim that goes alongside health, education, transport, everything else. If colleagues wanted to argue for a very, very generous settlement for local government, that would mean there wouldn't be money for those other areas. It is directly in competition."

In effect, ministers have been told that cherished plans for improving the quality of life in the run-up to the election, by providing better commuter services, cutting teacher shortages with the introduction of better pay and easing in health service reforms with a cash boost, will mostly go by the board.

Mr Major has told colleagues that he is determined to stick with the fiscal surplus of £7 billion planned for next year and the £3 billion surplus allowed for the year after and he will not contemplate going back to a borrowing requirement. He is also understood to have indicated that the reduction of inflation will be a longer and harder task than once contemplated.

The Chancellor and Mr Lamont have told spending ministers that they will not be compensated for the fact that the Treasury underestimated the inflation figure, now at 9.4 per cent, in setting this year's spending plans.

Mr Lamont said yesterday: "Inflation cannot be accommodated. If you wish to defeat inflation, you have to strive not to accommodate it in spending plans." As a result public-sector wage settlements will, in some cases, have to be below the rate of inflation, an effective pay cut.

The Chief Secretary said that controlling inflation was the heart of the Government's policy. "Everything depends upon it and therefore we have to be as tough as we possibly can about public spending, including wage claims."

The Treasury had been looking for inflation to fall early next year, but it is now expecting a month or two's slippage. Asked yesterday if the Chancellor's Budget forecast of an RPI at 7.5 per cent by the end of the year still stood, Mr Lamont appeared to acknowledge City scepticism: "It would not be right to change the forecast. All sorts of things can happen and we are sticking to the forecast."

He said interest rates would

come down only after the inflation had done so. Mr Lamont said that would remain high for some months, but it would come down a bit before the end of the year, "and next year we will see a considerable drop".

He acknowledged that this year will see one of the toughest public spending rounds. With the economy slowing down, it would be harder to maintain the Government's achievement of progressively reducing spending as a proportion of GDP, and the Exchequer would not benefit from the previous years' sharp falls in unemployment levels.

The stark warnings from the Chancellor and his deputy effectively open the public spending round season. The Treasury is denying any responsibility for stories suggesting that it was seeking an early interim "peace dividend" after recent developments in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe in the shape of a £1 billion cut in the £21 billion defence budget.

Treasury ministers suspect the military of floating the idea for tactical reasons. They accept that any defence cuts will not be dramatic and sudden, but will require careful phasing in over a number of years.

Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Defence, acknowledged yesterday that the Treasury would be seeking cuts from his department, but said nothing had been decided yet. No risks would be taken and defence could not be turned on and off like a tap. He admitted, however, that the order for new battle tanks might not be as large as first intended.

Other ministers are expecting Mr King to be forced to make some contribution to the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre. One said yesterday it would be "unforgivable" if Mr King's budget was not trimmed.

Even allowing for the inevitable manoeuvring at this stage of the game, the pressures building up for this year's spending round are enormous.

Mr Chris Patten, the Secretary of State for the Environment, is seeking £3.4 billion for local government spending, and Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Secretary of State for Health, is said to be asking for an extra £3 billion to pay for the staff and technology required to introduce health service reforms and to boost ailing hospital building programmes.

Thatcher's ERM hint, page 2

Pressure on Haughey over extradition

By Edward Gorman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

MR CHARLES Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, is coming under increasing pressure to change Ireland's extradition laws.

In a speech seen as part of a campaign by Ireland's opposition parties to force a change in the extradition laws, Mr Des O'Malley, leader of the Progressive Democrats, told his party conference on Saturday that decent people were appalled at the spectacle of convicted IRA members being freed by the Irish Supreme

Court. Pressure on Mr Haughey was increased yesterday by a call by Mr Alan Dukes, the Fine Gael leader, for an all-party summit on extradition aimed at closing any loopholes.

The campaign for change comes after the Supreme Court freed two convicted IRA men wanted in Northern Ireland and allowed a third, also wanted in Ulster, to go free.

Details, page 2

Whaling batters Norway's green reputation

From Michael McCarthy Environment Correspondent Bergen



Mrs Brundtland: Rattled by questioning

THE uncomfortable question of whaling emerged last night to puncture the environmental reputation the Norwegian Government has been hoping to draw from its international conference on sustainable development, or "green growth".

Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, the former Norwegian Prime Minister, was clearly rattled when the subject was raised with her by journalists at the 34-nation gathering, of which she is the moving spirit, and at which it has been expected that Britain and the United States will be pilloried by some countries, including Norway, for their alleged blocking of moves to combat the greenhouse effect.

Mrs Brundtland side-stepped ques-

tions as to whether she would support a resumption of commercial whaling and whether her country's hosting such a big environmental conference while continuing to kill whales for "scientific" purposes was not hypocritical. She gave an impassioned defence of Norway's current whaling programme, which has drawn fierce criticism from many other countries.

Last night Britain's delegation head at the conference in Bergen, Mr David Trippier, the Minister of State for the Environment, criticized Norway's whaling programme, saying he agreed with the International Whaling Commission that it was "unsatisfactory".

Norway intends to ask the commission at its July meeting in The Netherlands to take the minke whale off the protected list, a move that implies a resumption of commercial whaling,

which since 1986 has been the subject of an international moratorium. Despite the ban, however, Norway, Iceland and Japan have continued killing some whales, saying the kills are for scientific purposes, to enable them to get a true picture of the size of stocks. The "scientific" programmes have been widely criticized as purely hypocritical.

Yesterday Mrs Brundtland, leader of Norway's Labour opposition, insisted that the Norwegian programme was essential. She said: "We need to know the relationship between different types of important fish stocks for human consumption, seals, and whales, and we are not in Norway going to give up our conviction that we need to know what we are doing. ... I think there are certain stocks such as the minke whale which are much bigger than what has been the assessment previously."

Lockerbie: US safety chief loses his job

From Martin Fletcher Washington

IN ADVANCE of publication tomorrow of a damning report on the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, the US Federal Aviation Administration's security chief has been quietly removed from his job.

The report by a seven-strong Presidential commission is expected to be highly critical of Pan Am and of the FAA's programme for aviation security, particularly at Frankfurt, both before and after the bombing in December 1988 which cost 270 lives. In what is widely seen as an effort to blunt the report's criticism, Mr Raymond Salazar, director of the FAA's Office of Civil Aviation Security, resigned late last week and has been reassigned to its Centre for Management Development in Florida.

A statement issued by Mr James Bussey, the FAA's Administrator, insisted the reassignment and the report were not connected, although Mr Samuel Skinner, the Transportation Secretary with ultimate responsibility for the FAA, received the commission's findings last week.

The commission, comprising two senators, two congressmen and three independent experts, was created by President Bush last August after intense pressure from relatives of the Lockerbie victims who have consistently demanded Mr Salazar's resignation, claiming serious lapses.

In an April hearing, the commission was told that unaccompanied luggage put aboard planes at Frankfurt airport, where the bomb was planted, had been X-rayed only, not hand-searched.

UK and Iran moving towards direct talks

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

BRITAIN and Iran are moving towards direct discussions of their differences over the hostages in Beirut, the Iranian "farva" against Mr Salman Rushdie, and the imprisonment of Mr Roger Cooper.

Tehran has made it clear through indirect contacts that it thinks the time is ripe, while Britain has begun to play down pre-conditions it had set for changing from indirect to direct talks. It is likely that intermediaries will step up contacts with Tehran, leading to a meeting between British and Iranian diplomats in a neutral country.

In another development, General Antoine Lahd, com-

mander of the Israel-backed Southern Lebanon Army, said he was prepared to exchange detainees held by his militia for 16 Western hostages, three Israeli servicemen and several of his men held by Shia Muslim factions. "A comprehensive package deal is possible," he said. An Israeli spokesman supported his remarks but said there was no sign of any response from the other side.

Britain and Iran appear to be almost back to where they were in June 1988, when three MPs, a member of the House of Lords and Mr John Lytelle, a senior Lambeth Palace official, visited Tehran. This

paved the way for direct diplomatic contacts, leading to an agreement to restore full diplomatic relations. But the deal collapsed in February 1989, when Ayatollah Khomeini sentenced Mr Rushdie to death.

Mr Robert Hicks, Conservative MP for Cornwall South East, who took part in the Tehran trip, yesterday welcomed the signs that a new attempt to improve links might be imminent.

The moves are expected if a meeting in Dublin on Wednesday between Iranian and

Continued on page 22, col 8

Walker to take top post in City

By Colin Campbell

MR PETER Walker, who recently resigned as Welsh Secretary, will be appointed a non-executive director of the City securities firm Smith New Court this morning. The appointment will be criticized by political opponents.

As a former Secretary for Energy, Mr Walker was responsible for the 1986 privatization of British Gas—a stock exchange flotation handled by the merchant bankers N. M. Rothschild & Sons, who own 30 per cent of Smith New Court.

Mr Michael Richardson, a long-standing associate of Mr Walker and now chairman of Smith New Court, personally handled the British Gas privatization for Rothschild. He will make the announcement this morning of Mr Walker's Smith New Court

appointment to the Stock Exchange.

Mr Walker's connection with a City house—which has handled a number of City issues for the Government—so soon after severing his Cabinet links was attacked last night by Mr Barry Jones, Labour's Shadow Secretary for Wales. "It leaves a bitter taste in the mouth for many people in Wales," he said.

The appointment is the first of what is likely to be a number of non-executive City posts for Mr Walker. He is thought also to be planning to join a building society board.

Mr Walker told *The Times* he had known Mr Richardson and Mr Michael Marks, Smith New Court's chief executive, for a number of years. He thought Smith New Court was "an exciting house".

Angry Iliescu rejects British protest

From Christopher Walker Bucharest

WITH less than a week to go before Romania's first free election in 53 years, President Iliescu, a former senior member of the now defunct Communist Party and the leading candidate for president, has angrily dismissed attempts by Britain to reduce intimidation by his ruling National Salvation Front.

At a press conference as chaotic and ill-tempered as the campaign, Mr Iliescu, the interim President, dismissed claims of organized violence against the main right-wing opposition parties as exaggerated, and rejected moves by Britain, which last Friday called in Romania's Ambassador to voice concern about the conduct of the poll.

"No one has the right to interfere in our business," Mr Iliescu said as claims of harassment by Front supporters continued to flood in from many regions. "It is our business, not Her Majesty's Government's business to supervise how elections will proceed inside Romania."

Mr Iliescu's rejection of British and American criticism came as his Administration failed in a second attempt to negotiate a peaceful end to the three-week-old anti-communist street protest which has blocked the main boulevard in central Bucharest since April 24.

On Saturday night the crowd swelled to more than 20,000 for the first time. Many speakers demanded Mr Iliescu's resignation. Organizers of a petition to ban all former Communist Party activists from standing for office in three consecutive general elections claimed to have six million signatures.

At his press conference, Mr Iliescu said all political demonstrations were banned in the last three days of the campaign. Asked if the Government would move to enforce the law before the May 20 vote, he said: "We shall see."

His two rivals for the presidency, Mr Ion Raicu of the National Peasant Party and Mr Radu Campeanu of the National Liberal Party, staged rallies in Bucharest at the weekend at which anti-communism was the common theme. Neither drew a crowd of more than 6,000, which was seen as evidence of their poor organization and the Front's domination of public opinion, assisted by its control of the single television network.

Premier Portfolio Group plc

Now you can borrow £6,000 at 21.9% APR VARIABLE for £87.60 a month INSTEAD OF £159.13 A MONTH!

WEEKLY RATE 21.9% APR	Standard Loan Monthly Payments	LOW START Loan - monthly payments capped and your interest reduced
Amount of loan	Months for 5 years	Years 1, 2 & 3 Guaranteed Low Monthly Payments
£2,000	£58.04	£29.20 ✓
£10,000	£286.22	£146.00 ✓
£12,000	£348.25	£175.20 ✓

PAYMENTS GUARANTEED NOT TO GO UP FOR 3 WHOLE YEARS! A Royal 15,000 Low Start Loan has five years' support. 36 monthly, annual payments of £29.20 followed by 24 monthly, half interest, payments of £25.14 and the repayment of the capital. The same interest rate, excluding public holidays, is £175.20. A Standard Loan for the same amount and term as the same APR requires 60 equal monthly payments of £175.20 and the total interest payable is £7,000.00.

- Q. What can I borrow? A. From £2,000 to £40,000 over 5-20 years. Written conditions on request.
- Q. How do I pay it back? A. You pay interest only for the whole period of the loan; then you repay the capital in a lump sum at the end. Or you could opt to pay your loan at any time during or at the end of the loan period and repay capital and interest.
- Q. What's the new 'Low start' loan? A. Now you have the option of paying much less for the first 3 years during which your monthly payments are guaranteed not to go up and the 3% APR interest is reduced to 1% for the first 3 years.
- Q. What happens after 3 years? A. Your loan repayments at the prevailing changing rate (21.9% APR) or present on the full balance of your loan at the end of the loan period.
- Q. What can I use the money for? A. Anything you like, including clearing existing credit.
- Q. Can the payments be protected? A. Yes. We can arrange special low cost insurance against a medical, and the insurance is included. Please contact us with any loan, your home is at risk if you fail to keep up your repayments and a mortgage or other loan secured on it. So, we can arrange special low cost insurance, including a medical, with the relevant periodical fee.
- Q. Is the loan for home ownership only? A. Yes, it is secured on property.
- Q. What's my next step? A. Call the number below NOW or fill in the coupon and send it to us.

PHONE NOW! DIAL 0800 525 383 FREE (Other telephone 0734 591 313). We pay for the call 24 hrs a day - every day Personal service unit 18pm

ON POST THIS COUPON TO PREMIER PORTFOLIO LTD, FREEPOST, READING RG1 1BR 90EE

Please send me full details for a loan of £ _____ over _____ years

Name (Mr, Mrs, Ms) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Tel No. _____

Premier Portfolio simply better personal finance

INDEX	
Arts	16
Business	23-27
Court & Social	14
Crosswords	20, 22
Education	18, 19, 22
Law Report	26
Leading articles	13
Letters	13
Obituary	14
Science report	14
TV & Radio	21
Weather	22

Heritage body hit by threats to quit

By John Shaw

THE future of the Government's heritage committee that advises on the export of art treasures is in the balance after controversial changes in the law to allow the private sale of Canova's statue, "The Three Graces".

At a meeting with Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, five members of the committee complained that the Government had created "an unacceptable charter for speculators" by permitting private bids to stop export of the statue to the Getty Museum in California.

The meeting was called to discuss the wider financial situation and the effectiveness of regulations, said a member of the Reviewing Committee of the Export of Works of Art yesterday. "But it was inevitable that we would also discuss Mr Nicholas Ridley's decision on the Canova."

The protest is unprecedented and could easily undermine the Government's relations with the heritage lobby and the fine art world. One member of the committee told Mr Luce she was considering resigning, but he advised against it. She had written a letter of resignation, "but I was asked to reconsider the position. I was asked not to send it and I didn't, but, to put it mildly, there is extreme dissatisfaction on the committee."

"Its whole position is being eroded and with these changes it will become worse. The Government's treatment of the Getty Museum has been unpardonable. It went against all the advice tended to it. To put it frivolously, it changed the goal-posts in the middle of the game."

Mr Graham Reynolds, a member of the committee and former keeper of prints and drawings at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, said: "It was a polite meeting but firm words were spoken and firm views expressed." He said the committee had not met Mr Ridley before the announcement.

The reviewing committee's success rate in preventing nationally important works of art going abroad was considerable at first, Mr Reynolds said. "But in the past few years it has been dropping considerably."

Asked why, he said: "The Government is not putting enough money in to help acquire the works of art which the committee considers are of outstanding national importance."

The purchase grant for museums and galleries is £13 million. It has not been increased for several years. The Government insists that private buyers are the only way to ensure that the greatest works of art can stay in Britain. The heritage lobby fears that national museums would be excluded from buying treasures by speculative business deals.

Under the old system the reviewing committee provided a "safety net". If dissatisfaction with the new rules leads to resignations en-bloc, however, it could be the effective end of an export control mechanism. A further meeting is planned to discuss the situation, probably in July.



Mr Luce: Complaints over heritage policy

Takeover 'will cripple' archaeology rescue role

By Simon Tait, Arts Correspondent

ENGLISH Heritage is to take over a large part of London's archaeological work in a move that, according to the head of the unit most affected, will "cripple rescue archaeology" in the capital.

The body, statutory adviser on archaeology to the Department of the Environment, is to assume the role of a county archaeological officer, performed mostly by the Museum of London since the demise of the Greater London Council in 1986.

Planning authorities in London have received a document outlining how English Heritage intends to proceed on archaeology in London, taking over the role of strategic assessment and planning advice from the museum.

The unit most affected is the museum's Department of Greater London Archaeology

(DGLA), which was responsible for such finds as the Rose and Globe theatres, the Roman dock complex at Guy's Hospital, the palace of Edward II and house of Sir John Fastolf near Hay's Wharf and Saxon Westminster.

The museum has also been told of English Heritage's intention to remove a £380,000 establishment grant — which largely maintains essential DGLA staff and support costs — to be replaced by project fees. The document says the bulk of field archaeological work in London will continue to be undertaken by the museum but the museum believes there will no longer be an effective unit.

It is a year since the museum ended excavations on the site of the Rose playhouse and actors mounted a vigil to prevent contractors driving piles through the theatre's remains. An agreement with the developers Imry Merchant to preserve the remains was made after negotiations involving English Heritage and development of the site proceeded. However a rift resulted in English Heritage taking over responsibility for the site.

English Heritage believes expensive and time-consuming investigation is unnecessary because remains, once their presence is established, may not be disturbed by developments which can be designed to preserve them.

The museum agrees that as many sites as possible should be preserved, but that in reality redevelopment often means archaeology is destroyed or badly disturbed; much data must be collated in order to understand the evolution of London's land and townscape.

"Rescue archaeology" is the detailed recording of archaeological material due to be destroyed by developments; in recent years it has increasingly become accepted that developers fund archaeological investigations on their sites.

Last autumn English Heritage said it was to reassess the strategy for London's archaeology and a process of consultation began.

"London presently lacks any strategic archaeological assessment which synthesizes current knowledge of the archaeological resource of the London area and defines priorities for the future," the document, dated April 1990, says.

Mr Max Hebditch, director of the Museum of London, said yesterday: "I am surprised that these views should have been circulated among planning authorities given that joint discussions have not been completed."

Mr Harvey Sheldon, head of the DGLA, added: "There should be consultation with those outside the museum concerned with London's archaeology as well, and the profession is anxious to know what this decision will mean to other parts of the country where there are integrated units such as ours."

"We do work to stated priorities, but this decision essentially takes away the planning function, which is vital to running an integrated archaeological service in London. It removes the motor from our engine; it will cripple rescue archaeology in London."

English Heritage has commissioned the museum to compile a strategic assessment document in the course of the next year and is to computerize the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record due to be completed by museum staff in 1991. The record will be an integral part of the planning advice service intended to be in operation by April 1991, the document says.

Georgian theatre's worldwide appeal

FIFTY-SEVEN towns named Richmond are to be asked to help secure the future of a unique 18th-century theatre. The tiny, 201-seat Georgian Theatre Royal in Richmond, North Yorkshire, is enjoying its most successful season yet, with average attendances of 96 per cent, but is facing a serious financial crisis.

The theatre will receive grants of £3,000 this year. It needs another £20,000 a year to help pay for its packed programme, however, because even full houses cover half the cost of an average show. "We've never had enough funding," Mr Les Jobson, the manager, said. "We've always had to find sponsors and raise funds in donations and covenants."

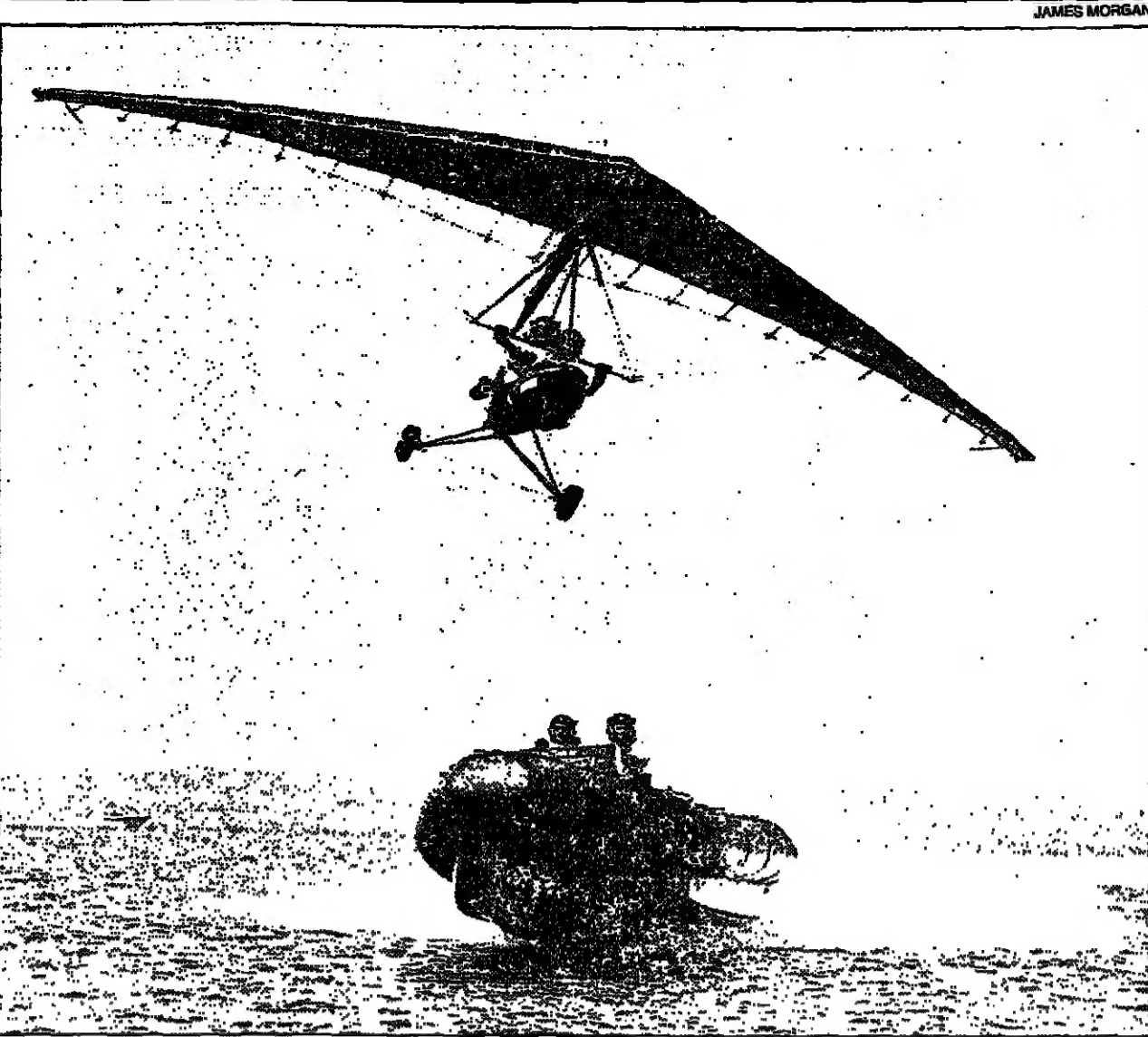
"The fundamental problem now is that because we are such a small theatre we can't make the ticket prices commensurate with the rising costs, and so we either make a loss or only break even on 50 out of 60 shows. We have two alternatives — either to raise the extra money or cut the programme. We are trying to raise the money to see the theatre into the 21st-century."

The theatre is a charitable trust run by Mr Jobson and Mrs Monica Hill, with the Duchess of Kent as patron and Dame Judi Dench as honorary president. It regularly draws leading performers and has 130 voluntary workers who help with the box office and stage management.

"They even buy their own tickets," Mr Jobson said. "We do not do complimentary seats and have extremely low overheads. Hardly any of our money goes on administration costs."

He is optimistic about the Theatre Trust's plan to raise £250,000, which would be invested to produce £20,000 a year. "I've got details of 57 Richmonds around the world, mostly in the United States, but also in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa," he said. "We are not going to beg, but I am sure some of them will want to help. We are an historic theatre of worldwide importance and visitors — especially theatrical historians — come from all over the world to see us."

The theatre was built in 1788 by Samuel Butler, an actor-manager who built four other theatres in Yorkshire. It closed in 1842 and for 120 years was used as a store and auction room. Remarkably, its interior was not destroyed, and it was restored, then reopened in 1963.



Crews of a microlight and an inflatable dinghy practising off Caernarfon for their 1991 trip from New York to Moscow in aid of the Children's Society. They aim to take 15 days using a special refuelling method

College course exported to Athens

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

THE first agreement to export British vocational education to the rest of Europe will be signed in Athens tomorrow. Coventry Technical College has won a contract to provide two-year Higher National Diploma courses in business studies for up to 2,000 Greek students a year from September.

The contract, contradicting the conventional wisdom that Britain's

educational system is inferior to those of other European countries, was won despite competition from elsewhere in Europe and will involve lecturers from Coventry teaching Greek students in English at a new centre in Athens.

On completion of the two-year HND course, validated by the British Business and Technician Education Council, the Greeks will be eligible to enter a one-year degree course at a British polytechnic. The Anglo-Greek project has been devel-

oped by the college in collaboration with Wolverhampton Polytechnic, which is expected to offer degree course places. More than 100 students will be enrolled in Athens this September.

Mr John Temple, the Coventry college's principal, said: "This is just the start of what we hope to achieve in Europe."

Education, pages 18 and 19
Independent Schools, page 32

AGENCY

The week ahead

Today
The Woolf Inquiry into the unrest opens, and the United Nations' state of world population report is published. Mr Douglas Haig, Foreign Secretary, opens an East-West conference organized by the British Group of Young Politicians.

Tomorrow
The funeral of Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich takes place in Armagh. A national voluntary proof-of-age card scheme for teenage drinkers is launched by the Portman Group.

Wednesday
The Princess of Wales attends a National Aids Trust conference and the Metropolitan Police unveils details of a Land-Rover expedition to Russia. The World Wildlife Fund launches an elephant conservation scheme and Lord Tonypantry, former Speaker, receives the Guild of Professional Toastmasters' after-dinner speaker award.

Thursday
Voters go to the polls in the Upper Bann by-election in Northern Ireland and the Prince of Wales pleads for the rain forests at a Friends of the Earth conference. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, opens the centenary exhibition of the London Transport Museum.

Friday
Mr Neil Kinnock addresses the Wales Labour Party conference in Swansea, the Princess Royal opens the National Garden Festival at Gateshead, and Scottish barony and English manor lordships go under the auctioneer's hammer at Glazier's Hall, London.

Saturday
President de Klerk of South Africa meets Mrs Thatcher and EC foreign ministers meet in Ireland. It is day two of the National Conference of Local Councillors in Great Yarmouth.

Sunday
The 63rd Nupe annual conference begins at Blackpool.

14.75%
NET

15.9%
APR

A LITTLE LIGHT RELIEF FOR £60,000+ MORTGAGE CUSTOMERS

If everything on the mortgage front seems a bit gloomy at the moment, Abbey National's special rate of 14.75% (15.9% APR) can help you look on the bright side. This rate applies to all mortgages of £20,000 and over. You can benefit from it whether you're a first time buyer or a borrower moving your mortgage to Abbey National. And once you're an Abbey National borrower you'll continue to benefit. It's our policy to look after our existing customers by automatically giving them any advantageous rates we offer to new customers. If you'd like to enjoy our special £60,000+ rate, we are ready to give you all the help and advice you need. Call into your local branch or ring us on 071-224 5588 and find out about a brighter financial future.

ABBEY NATIONAL

MORTGAGES WITH ABBEY ENDINGS

A WRITTEN OVERVIEW IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM ABBEY NATIONAL P.L.C. MORTGAGE SERVICES DEPARTMENT, 300 DRAFTON GATE EAST, MILTON KEYNES MK14 6LQ. WE REQUIRE AN ENDORSEMENT POLICY FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE ADVANCE. WE ALSO REQUIRE A CHARGE ON THE PROPERTY AND A CHARGE ON THE ENDORSEMENT POLICY. YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.

Chips come in from the cold

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

THE British, internationally reputed to have chips with everything, have long been ridiculed by nutritionists throughout the world over their fondness for them.

Now at last the chip has found a supporter and in no less a nation than Sweden, where healthy living has long been the real national religion.

Miss Ingrid Lamberg, whose profession is "food technician" and who has conducted at the University of Lund many years of exhaustive research into the fried potato, states quite categorically that chips do not deserve their bad reputation.

"It is far better to eat newly prepared frozen chips than boiled potatoes," she says in a doctoral thesis. "Chips con-

tain nearly all the nourishment one needs."

In a move likely to win her many young friends, she recommends chips as a school dinner rather than the more traditional Swedish dishes that usually involve boiled potatoes.

Miss Lamberg will dispute energetically her controversial theories on the chip later this week when she defends her thesis against protagonists of salad and fibre.

She supports her claim with a detailed breakdown on the ability of the deep frozen chip to retain minerals and other nourishing elements.

It dries in the process of refrigeration and is thus better than the freshly made variety, Miss Lamberg says, because it

contains less fat when defrosted and cooked. "The more a potato dries out the less fat it absorbs."

However should the news from Sweden for chip lovers appear too encouraging, Miss Lamberg does give two warnings.

"Industrially produced frozen chips are not bad food value at all," she says. "But they must be defrosted and cooked in the oven, never fried all over again," and she has little to say in favour of crisps, which curiously are called *chips* in Swedish, while chips have their French name, *pommes frites*. "Their fat content is much higher than chips," she says, giving at least some potato lovers food for thought.

This savings account is like a good wine.

The longer you leave it, the better it gets.

BALANCE £s	90 DAY OPTION	180 DAY OPTION
£500-£4,999	10.50% NET PA	10.75% NET PA
£5,000-£9,999	10.75% NET PA	11.00% NET PA
£10,000-£24,999	11.50% NET PA	11.75% NET PA
£25,000 AND OVER	11.75% NET PA	12.00% NET PA

For connoisseurs of high interest accounts, CapitalBonus has always been an excellent investment. It currently pays a top rate of 11.75% net pa, requiring only 90 days' notice of withdrawal for £10,000 or less. However, for those of you who are prepared to wait a little longer for your money, we've now introduced CapitalBonus 180. As the name suggests, this requires 180 days' notice of withdrawal. But to reward your patience it pays 0.25% more interest, giving you up to 12% net pa. And just like CapitalBonus it allows you to take out as much as £3,000 once a year, immediately, without losing a penny. In fact, open CapitalBonus 180 and you'll soon be toasting your very good wealth.



CapitalBonus. Helping you make the most of your money.

Forces urged to cut firing exercises in national parks

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

THE Ministry of Defence should take the opportunity arising from the reduced military threat to cut back, if not stop, live firing exercises in national parks, according to a report published today. The report also urged the ministry to draw up a strategic plan for the land on which training is carried out and to subject it to independent public scrutiny.

The report by the UK Centre for Economic and Environmental Development, an independent research organization set up in 1984, says a rethink of ministry policy is necessary for a number of reasons. Those include the changing defence situation and the "unprecedented level of concern for environmental quality".

One of the fundamental questions, the report says, was whether all the national park land held for live firing is needed "in a strict operational sense". "Some of the evidence reviewed in this report, particularly the analysis of intensity of use of the Dartmoor ranges, suggests that the MoD has overestimated the need for living firing, but it is

reluctant to relinquish land which it currently holds."

The report, which was commissioned by several environmental organizations, including the Council for National Parks and the Council for the Protection of Rural England, was written by Dr Susan Owens, a lecturer in geography at Cambridge University. She focused on land used at Dartmoor, Devon, the Pembrokeshire coast and Northumberland.

While accepting that "military occupation" of large areas of national parks had helped to preserve wildlife, the report says that noise remains a significant problem. Complaints about firing exercises at the Castlemartin range in Pembrokeshire, had recently increased sharply, largely because of the introduction of a new tank gun by the German army. "Many people find the noise of firing particularly disturbing when they are seeking the quietude of remote areas," the report says.

The ministry has argued in recent years that training needs are increasing, partly because fewer troops are based overseas. The size of the Terri-

torial Army is also rising, creating a need for more training.

The report says the West German defence ministry has announced drastic reductions in large-scale field training exercises from 1990, mainly due to "political pressure arising from a perceived reduction in the Soviet threat and the greening of West German politics". It adds: "Similar pressures in the UK cannot be ruled out, especially in areas like Dartmoor where there is a long history of environmental opposition to military training."

Dr Owens says although the cessation of live firing was unlikely to be possible in the short to medium term, a "phased withdrawal" from the national parks could occur. The report suggests that where live firing remains, an environmental charge could be levied. Environmental considerations in general needed to be integrated into the Government's defence policy, the report said.

Military Live Firing in National Parks (UK Centre for Economic and Environmental Development, £10)

Competitive importance of being earnest



Mr Harold Andrews and Miss Lara Grylls, right, having an intense conversation at the Glaziers' Hall, London yesterday, under the careful scrutiny of a judge, Mrs Irene Gamble. Miss Grylls and Mr Andrews were two of the 26 people who were

attempting to talk their way to the Conversationist of the Year title. Contestants, who include Mrs Norma Coburn, a music teacher, and her son Peter, a history teacher, of Herford, must converse "reasonably intelligently" to each other in pairs.

The conversations last for 25 minutes.

The contest will raise funds for the Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus. The first prize is a holiday in Portugal for two. The contest is now in its tenth year and is

sponsored by *Whitaker's Almanack*. The owner of Britain's brightest smile was declared yesterday to be Miss Victoria Young, aged 20, a sales agent of Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear. Miss Young won the competition at the start of "National Smile Week".

General sees role for paras fifty years on

By Michael Evans

FIFTY years ago next month Winston Churchill issued a memo to the War Office which called for the formation of "a corps of at least 5,000 parachute troops". From that moment, June 22, Britain's airborne forces were born and on Thursday the Queen will watch a parachute assault by 600 soldiers on Salisbury Plain as one of the high points in the 50th anniversary celebrations.

The actions of the "Red Devils" Parachute Regiment, whose motto is "Ready for Anything", have become part of military legend, including their involvement in the Falklands campaign which led to the award of two posthumous Victoria Crosses, to Colonel "H" Jones, commanding officer of 2 Para, and Sergeant Ian McKay, of 3 Para.

Today the future role of the Parachute Regiment is being examined, along with all other sections of the three armed services, in the Government's options for change review. General Sir Geoffrey Howlett, former Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces Northern Europe until his retirement last year but still Colonel Commandant of the Parachute Regiment, is convinced that they will have a strong role in the future.

He said yesterday: "What we will need in the future are intervention forces that are lightly equipped, not static forces." He did not envisage an expanded parachute force, although there would need to be more money spent on improved equipment. To enhance the Parachute Regiment's ability to drop into

trouble spots, the Hercules transport aircraft should be equipped with advanced navigational aids to allow them to fly in close formation.

Looking ahead to a possible restructuring of Britain's most flexible military units, the paratroops and the Royal Marines, General Howlett said: "We are great rivals but we have enormous respect for each other and we both need aerial intervention. I don't think it is inconceivable that we may be put in some formation together."

General Howlett also supported the idea, already under discussion by those taking part in the MoD's options for change review, of the formation of multi-national forces. He even suggested that it would be possible under certain circumstances for Nato and Warsaw Pact units to join together in military interventionist operations in areas such as the Middle East.

While confident that the Parachute Regiment had an assured future, General Howlett said it would be wrong to react too quickly to the political changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. "We must take it steady," he said, adding: "If Gorbachev succeeds and the Soviet Union genuinely adopts a defensive posture, then we will have to be very careful how we spend our money on defence."

The Golden Jubilee celebrations, called Para 50, which include charity events to raise £4 million, will be marked by a special airborne forces service at St Paul's Cathedral on June 22. The parachute drop by 600 soldiers from 15 Hercules aircraft in front of the Queen on Thursday will involve soldiers from 5 Airborne Brigade.

Yesterday General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, one of the founder members of the Parachute Regiment and now its official historian, said: "When Churchill sent his famous memo we did not have any parachutes. We had to start from scratch. We jumped without a reserve parachute from 500ft and were pleased to do it because we wanted to be in the air for as short a time as possible."



General Howlett: Supports idea of multi-national forces

Protests force delay in plans at market town

By John Young

PROTESTS by residents have forced a local authority to defer until autumn discussions on plans for a shopping centre and multi-storey car park in Ludlow, Shropshire, described as the most perfectly preserved medieval market town in Britain.

The dispute has attracted wide attention, as Ludlow, with a population of 7,500, has more than 700 buildings listed as of historic or architectural interest. Many observers are astonished that after planning mistakes which destroyed the traditional appearance and character of many town centres, the council could contemplate such a project.

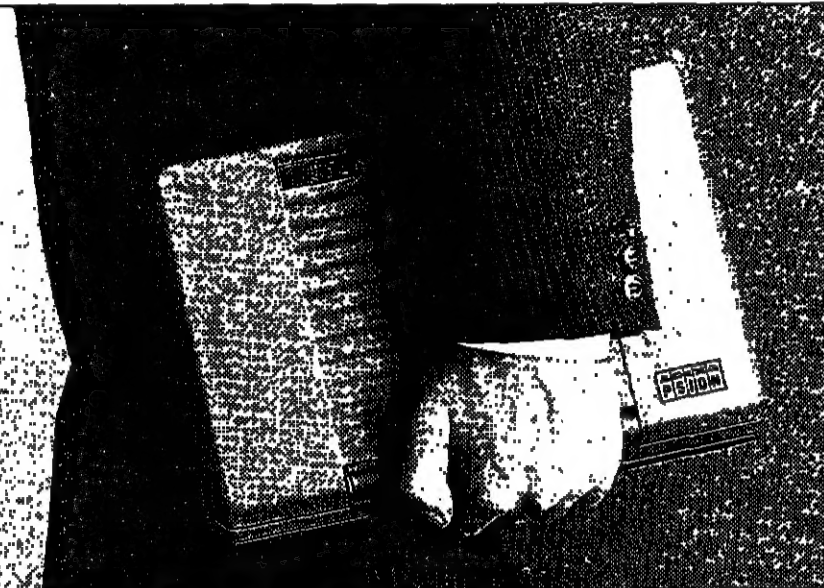
One of its most outspoken opponents is Mr Tom Caulcott, a former senior civil servant, private secretary to

George Brown, secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and chief executive of Birmingham city council from 1982 to 1988. The shopping centre itself was daft enough, he said, but the idea of a multi-storey car park "beggars the imagination".

However Mr James Caird, the council's chief planning officer, maintained that parking space was needed and the shops would be a counter attraction to bigger centres. The proposals could also be seen as a means of preventing something worse, he said.

It is not an argument that impresses objectors, who have also been involved in an inquiry into plans for a sports centre, which English Heritage denounced as "reminiscent of a railway goods building".

Forget everything you've ever heard about computers.



Psion Mobile Computers will do more than just change the way you think about computers... they'll change the way you work.

Don't believe it? Well, look at a few facts.

Psion Mobile Computers are book-size, weigh less than 4½lb, and run for typically 60 hours non-stop, without sight of a mains supply. Yet they have the size of screen, keyboard, memory and all the power of a desk-top machine.

So how will all that change the way you work? They're not only easier to take with you, they're easier to use. Much easier. Just open up and carry on exactly where you left off. Instantly. No re-booting. No program re-loading. No hassle. Being more usable, you'll use them more. It's as simple as that.

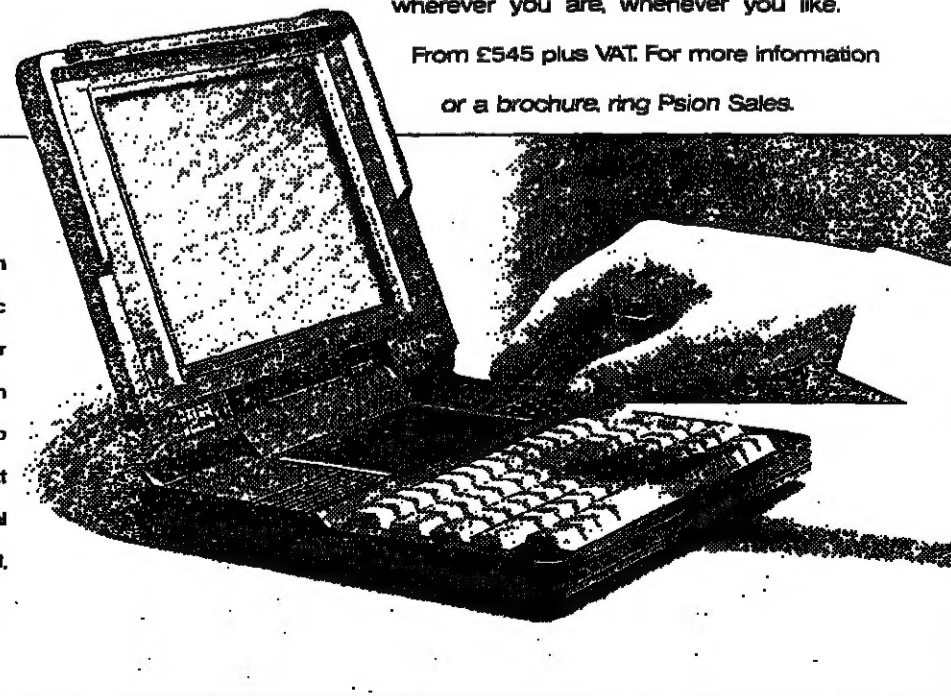
It's all made possible by new technology. They're bristling with it. New Solid State Disks (no moving parts to crash). New types of graphic screen (black and white and crystal clear). New touch pad (even easier to use than a mouse). New voice compression techniques (yes, computers you'll be able to talk to).

Two ranges are available. One is 100% PC compatible. The other has almost everything you need built-in, together with a graphic interface, touch pad and multi-tasking.

Both can be integrated with (not just connected to) other computers.

Either will give you complete freedom to use full computing power wherever you are, whenever you like.

From £545 plus VAT. For more information or a brochure, ring Psion Sales.



- PC compatible MSDOS 3.2 or Graphic Interface (GI) Multi-tasking in ROM • 640 x 200 or 640 x 400 high quality black and white graphic screen • Full travel, full size QWERTY keyboard • Touch-pad (replaces mouse) or function keys • 4 drives for Solid State Disks (disk capacities 1/2Mbyte, soon 2Mbytes each) • Slots for expansion modules • Battery life (continuous use) of up to 75 hours • Size 19" x 12.4" x 8.9" • Weight 4.3lb • GI models include text processor, database, diary, scientific calculator, alarms, terminal emulation, optional voice recording/reproduction facilities • PC compatible models have 768K RAM, 1Mbyte RAM disk, built-in LAPLINK II

Psion Mobile Computers



Psion UK PLC, Alexander House, 85 Frampton Street, London NW8 6NQ. Tel: 071-262 5580. Fax: 071-402 3144. Tlx: 263258 PSION G. Available to public sector purchasers through HMSO. Tel: 0603 695339. Also available at selected branches of Alders Duty Free, Berrys, Dixons, Harrods, John Lewis Partnership, Powerpoint, Selfridges, Ryman, Wilding Office Equipment and selected independent computer dealers.



The Saab 900 T16S was shaped in a most uncarlike manner.

Not the lofty conception of some flying Saab, but rather the realisation of men with rather higher ideals.

The forerunners of the 900 started life as a blank sheet of paper, literally.

Unbelievably, hardly a single member of the design team possessed a driver's licence.

was devised; labelling everything clearly and putting everything within easy reach. Heated seats were conceived, because a warm pilot is a more responsive and safer one. As well as a list of passive and active safety features that have lead to Saab qualifying as 'safest in its class' (source: HLDI).

All of which keeps the pilot alert and in control, even on the most fatiguing of journeys.

As attractive as the 900 T16S is, it owes its seductive lines

Their creation therefore was new: a car of grace and grace vehicles in class. Wins. And its aerodynamically inspired rear traditional inward-looking front end.

... chassis 6570660, 6570661, 6570662, 6570663, 6570664, 6570665, 6570666, 6570667, 6570668, 6570669, 6570670, 6570671, 6570672, 6570673, 6570674, 6570675, 6570676, 6570677, 6570678, 6570679, 6570680, 6570681, 6570682, 6570683, 6570684, 6570685, 6570686, 6570687, 6570688, 6570689, 6570690, 6570691, 6570692, 6570693, 6570694, 6570695, 6570696, 6570697, 6570698, 6570699, 6570700, 6570701, 6570702, 6570703, 6570704, 6570705, 6570706, 6570707, 6570708, 6570709, 6570710, 6570711, 6570712, 6570713, 6570714, 6570715, 6570716, 6570717, 6570718, 6570719, 6570720, 6570721, 6570722, 6570723, 6570724, 6570725, 6570726, 6570727, 6570728, 6570729, 6570730, 6570731, 6570732, 6570733, 6570734, 6570735, 6570736, 6570737, 6570738, 6570739, 6570740, 6570741, 6570742, 6570743, 6570744, 6570745, 6570746, 6570747, 6570748, 6570749, 6570750, 6570751, 6570752, 6570753, 6570754, 6570755, 6570756, 6570757, 6570758, 6570759, 6570760, 6570761, 6570762, 6570763, 6570764, 6570765, 6570766, 6570767, 6570768, 6570769, 6570770, 6570771, 6570772, 6570773, 6570774, 6570775, 6570776, 6570777, 6570778, 6570779, 6570780, 6570781, 6570782, 6570783, 6570784, 6570785, 6570786, 6570787, 6570788, 6570789, 6570790, 6570791, 6570792, 6570793, 6570794, 6570795, 6570796, 6570797, 6570798, 6570799, 6570800, 6570801, 6570802, 6570803, 6570804, 6570805, 6570806, 6570807, 6570808, 6570809, 6570810, 6570811, 6570812, 6570813, 6570814, 6570815, 6570816, 6570817, 6570818, 6570819, 6570820, 6570821, 6570822, 6570823, 6570824, 6570825, 6570826, 6570827, 6570828, 6570829, 6570830, 6570831, 6570832, 6570833, 6570834, 6570835, 6570836, 6570837, 6570838, 6570839, 6570840, 6570841, 6570842, 6570843, 6570844, 6570845, 6570846, 6570847, 6570848, 6570849, 6570850, 6570851, 6570852, 6570853, 6570854, 6570855, 6570856, 6570857, 6570858, 6570859, 6570860, 6570861, 6570862, 6570863, 6570864, 6570865, 6570866, 6570867, 6570868, 6570869, 6570870, 6570871, 6570872, 6570873, 6570874, 6570875, 6570876, 6570877, 6570878, 6570879, 6570880, 6570881, 6570882, 6570883, 6570884, 6570885, 6570886, 6570887, 6570888, 6570889, 6570890, 6570891, 6570892, 6570893, 6570894, 6570895, 6570896, 6570897, 6570898, 6570899, 6570900, 6570901, 6570902, 6570903, 6570904, 6570905, 6570906, 6570907, 6570908, 6570909, 6570910, 6570911, 6570912, 6570913, 6570914, 6570915, 6570916, 6570917, 6570918, 6570919, 6570920, 6570921, 6570922, 6570923, 6570924, 6570925, 6570926, 6570927, 6570928, 6570929, 6570930, 6570931, 6570932, 6570933, 6570934, 6570935, 6570936, 6570937, 6570938, 6570939, 6570940, 6570941, 6570942, 6570943, 6570944, 6570945, 6570946, 6570947, 6570948, 6570949, 6570950, 6570951, 6570952, 6570953, 6570954, 6570955, 6570956, 6570957, 6570958, 6570959, 6570960, 6570961, 6570962, 6570963, 6570964, 6570965, 6570966, 6570967, 6570968, 6570969, 6570970, 6570971, 6570972, 6570973, 6570974, 6570975, 6570976, 6570977, 6570978, 6570979, 6570980, 6570981, 6570982, 6570983, 6570984, 6570985, 6570986, 6570987, 6570988, 6570989, 6570990, 6570991, 6570992, 6570993, 6570994, 6570995, 6570996, 6570997, 6570998, 6570999, 6571000, 6571001, 6571002, 6571003, 6571004, 6571005, 6571006, 6571007, 6571008, 6571009, 6571010, 6571011, 6571012, 6571013, 6571014, 6571015, 6571016, 6571017, 6571018, 6571019, 6571020, 6571021, 6571022, 6571023, 6571024, 6571025, 6571026, 6571027, 6571028, 6571029, 6571030, 6571031, 6571032, 6571033, 6571034, 6571035, 6571036, 6571037, 6571038, 6571039, 6571040, 6571041, 6571042, 6571043, 6571044, 6571045, 6571046, 6571047, 6571048, 6571049, 6571050, 6571051, 6571052, 6571053, 6571054, 6571055, 6571056, 6571057, 6571058, 6571059, 6571060, 6571061, 6571062, 6571063, 6571064, 6571065, 6571066, 6571067, 6571068, 6571069, 6571070, 6571071, 6571072, 6571073, 6571074, 6571075, 6571076, 6571077, 6571078, 6571079, 6571080, 6571081, 6571082, 6571083, 6571084, 6571085, 6571086, 6571087, 6571088, 6571089, 6571090, 6571091, 6571092, 6571093, 6571094, 6571095, 6571096, 6571097, 6571098, 6571099, 6571100, 6571101, 6571102, 6571103, 6571104, 6571105, 6571106, 6571107, 6571108, 6571109, 6571110, 6571111, 6571112, 6571113, 65711


... **... RAP**

CD 9500 900 AIRCRAFT INSPIRED

SAAB CD FROM \$10,895 - 7600 DELIVERY CHARGE - 7600 SALES TAX - 7600 LICENSE - 7600 REGISTRATION - 7600 TITLE - 7600 SALES PRICES CORRECT AT PRESS DATE EXCEPT DELIVERY ROAD TAX PLATES.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "Mr. J. H. Smith", "Mr. W. H. Jones", and "Mr. R. H. Brown".

11-11-61

[illegible]

They have since been followed by other firms. The gap resulted in the use of Financials of more and more data in the two developments.

Mr Tim Farver, managing director of Financial Research commented: "The art is to back and coordinate what we do next to keep the mortgage rate low. It is now 7.5 per cent, but it will be 7 per cent by the end of the year, about that. The mortgage rate, which will operate over the end of 1987, for 18 months from purchase.

Under the new scheme, buyers, having paid a 10 per cent deposit, can borrow up to a two-thirds mortgage of £135,000. The first £95,000 is at 6.5 per cent, a government-backed rate. The second £40,000 might rise, a government-backed rate. A two-thirds mortgage of £109,000 is at 6.5 per cent. The third £26,000 is at 7.5 per cent, deducting a 5 per cent government-backed mortgage of £14,000. The rest is referred to a mortgage under the scheme.

◆



Rosie the rhino
get a C

[illegible]

Poll tax test looms for the courts and councils

By Tom Giles

COUNCILS and courts in England and Wales are bracing themselves for the first important test in the collection of poll taxes.

By next month, many local authorities will have taken first steps towards the collection of late payments by issuing reminders. Although the timing is at the discretion of the authority, some issued them as early as last week.

With bills to some areas still being posted, the Home Office says it is impossible to estimate the number of default cases likely to arise. It has, however, urged clerks of magistrates' courts to "contact councils to discuss arrangements for dealing with non-payers." Mr John Hosking, chairman of the Magistrates' Association, said he was confident the courts could cope

with the "very substantial extra work load forecast."

Many authorities are already claiming that the proportion of unpaid bills is likely to be low, possibly substantially. Council officials have also said that the lack of legal obligation on the issuing of reminders could cause long delays in collecting debts.

Mr Ron Lord, a financial officer for the Labour-controlled Wakefield Metropolitan Council in West Yorkshire, agreed that councils could, in theory, delay the process. "I don't think that any authorities have yet sent out reminders. I would be surprised if anybody sends them out before June."

The reminder is the first step in the recovery of debt, so, theoretically, if you sent no reminders at all that process won't start. If guidance on their timing wasn't vague, just about every authority in the country would be in trouble because their computers have not yet been properly programmed," he said.

Under the Local Government Finance Act 1988, councils have a "general duty" to ensure poll-tax bills are paid. Once a reminder is sent, people have seven days to settle before their right to pay by instalments is lost. After another seven days they are liable for a civil charge. The authority may then apply for a court summons. There is no time limit for this application.

Once a court summons has been issued, an all-powers liability order will be made. That allows the council to take action to recover the debt. It also allows the council to take action to recover the debt.

According to the Home Office, courts can send people to prison if there is no alternative. An inquiry is held into whether failure to pay was due to wilful refusal or culpable neglect. If the court finds this to be the case, the debtor may be sent to prison for up to three months.

Under the rating system, there were few imprisonments for failure to pay. Home Office statistics show that, on a given day in 1988, there were 23 people in jail for the offence. Given the political motivations of some non-payers of the poll tax, however, it is likely the number will rise.

In areas such as Liverpool, high levels of default are predicted. The city's anti-poll tax federation forecasts that 100,000 people will not pay.

In Scotland, councils have issued thousands of liability orders for arrears. For example, Strathclyde Regional Council issued orders to 288,854 people (16.5 per cent of payers) at the end of March.



Mr Hosking: Confident the courts can cope

Docklands flats on offer in 7.5% deal

By Christopher Williams, Property Correspondent

THE battle to sell homes in London docklands, perhaps the worst bit of any area in the housing slump, is being waged in earnest today with an announcement by Fairclough Homes that it is offering a 7.5 per cent discount on its 30/50 partnership deal to buyers of flats in its two developments, Queens Wharf and Queen Wharf in Docklands, south of the Thames.

In January, the developer introduced the 30/50 scheme under which the buyer pays half the full price and the other half in 30 instalments over five years. They have since been followed by other firms. The deal resulted in the sale by Fairclough of nearly half the flats in the two developments.

Mr Tim Farrow, managing director of Fairclough Homes, commented: "We then sat back and considered what to do next to keep the market going." They came up with the 7.5 per cent fixed rate mortgage, about half the current rate, which will operate until the end of 1991 or for 18 months from purchase.

Under the new scheme, a buyer, having put down a 5 per cent deposit, could move into a two-bedroom mews flat worth £135,000 for around £95 a week, a property which might rent for about £700 a week. A two-bedroom flat costing £210,000 in full, can be purchased for £105,000 which, deducting a 5 per cent deposit, would normally require a mortgage of £1,161 a month. That is reduced to £590 a month under the scheme.

Five development projects have been praised in environmental grounds in a report, *The Green Builder*, published today by the Public and Local Service Efficiency Campaign.

The report criticizes developers who have constructed "low-quality, poorly designed housing estates with barely a passing thought for environmental considerations" but commends Northwick Village, Canvey Island, Essex; Aston Prior, the West Midlands; South Woodham Ferrers, Essex; Martlesham Heath, East Anglia; and Parc Dyffryn, South Wales.

Rosie the rhino to get a Czech mate

By Ruth Gledhill

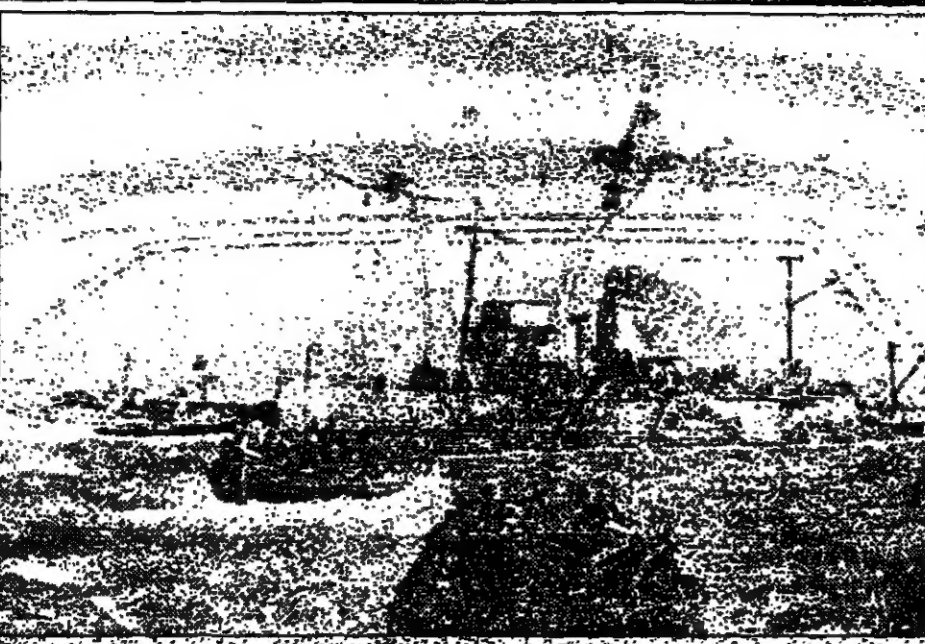
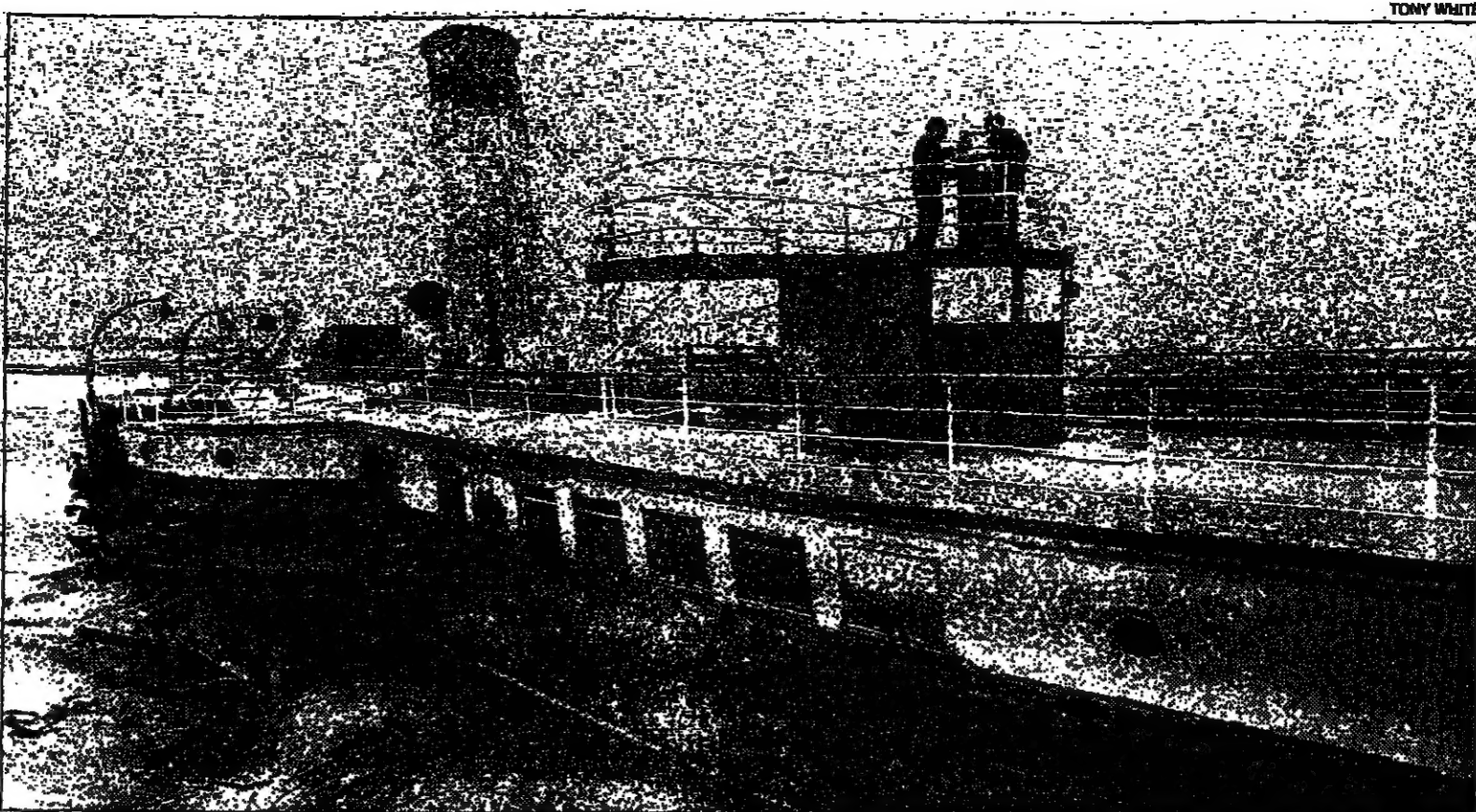
A ZOO in Czechoslovakia is to send a black rhinoceros, an endangered species, to be a mate for a hand-reared female at London Zoo.

Rosie, born in November 1988, had to be reared by her keeper after she was born underweight and was rejected by Stumpy, her 27-year-old mother. Black rhinos are known to be difficult to hand rear. London Zoo said few survived and none are known to have bred.

Dvur Kralove Zoo is sending a male aged 18 months in June or September in exchange for an Indian rhinoceros from Whipsnade wild animal park in Bedfordshire. The Czech zoo is also sending a large shipment of hoofed stock including bongo and kudu (antelopes) to London, Whipsnade and Marwell zoo near Winchester. Rosie will not be of breeding age for about two years but the zoo is keen that she should get to know a prospective mate while she is still young. A zoo spokesman said: "We hope that when it comes to the fatal moment she will realize she is a rhino. It will help to have a young male to grow up with."

Dr Rob Brett, a rhino expert with the Kenya Wildlife Service, said about 3,800 black rhinos worldwide survived. "We do not know of a single black rhino which has been hand-reared from the earliest age and which has then bred, although a number have been hand-reared to breeding age. We will be watching this with interest."

London Zoo has also helped to negotiate a shipment of three northern white rhino, of which about 40 survive in the wild, from Dvur to San Diego, California.



The Medway Queen, a paddle steamer and one of the largest vessels of the Dunkirk evacuation 50 years ago, undergoing restoration work on the Medway in Kent. The painting of the vessel under attack as it was damaged at Dunkirk. When a flotilla of 60 "little ships", the survivors of Dunkirk, sail for France this month to mark the anniversary of the evacuation, however, they will be without the ship, one of the "heroines" of the operation (John Young writes).

Thanks to the efforts of a dedicated band of enthusiasts, who have formed a preservation society, the last traditional British paddle steamer lingers on at a berth in the river whose name she bears. Money, however, is urgently needed to restore the 316-ton vessel and make her seaworthy. "It is a national scandal that such a historic little ship can not be properly preserved," Mr Marshall Vine, the society's chairman, says.

In the bleak days of the evacuation, which began on Sunday May 26, 1940, and was known as "Operation Dynamo", she is reckoned to have brought some 6,000 troops back to Britain as seven return crossings. On her last crossing she was so badly damaged that she was posted as lost but eventually limped into harbour to an emotional welcome. For the rest of the war she served as an auxiliary minesweeper.

After a period as an excursion vessel she was used for a time as a maritime club-house on the Isle of Wight. She was twice saved from the breaker's yard and from a grave on a mudbank before being rescued and taken to her present home.

Attempt to identify basis of disorder

By Thomson Practice Science Correspondent

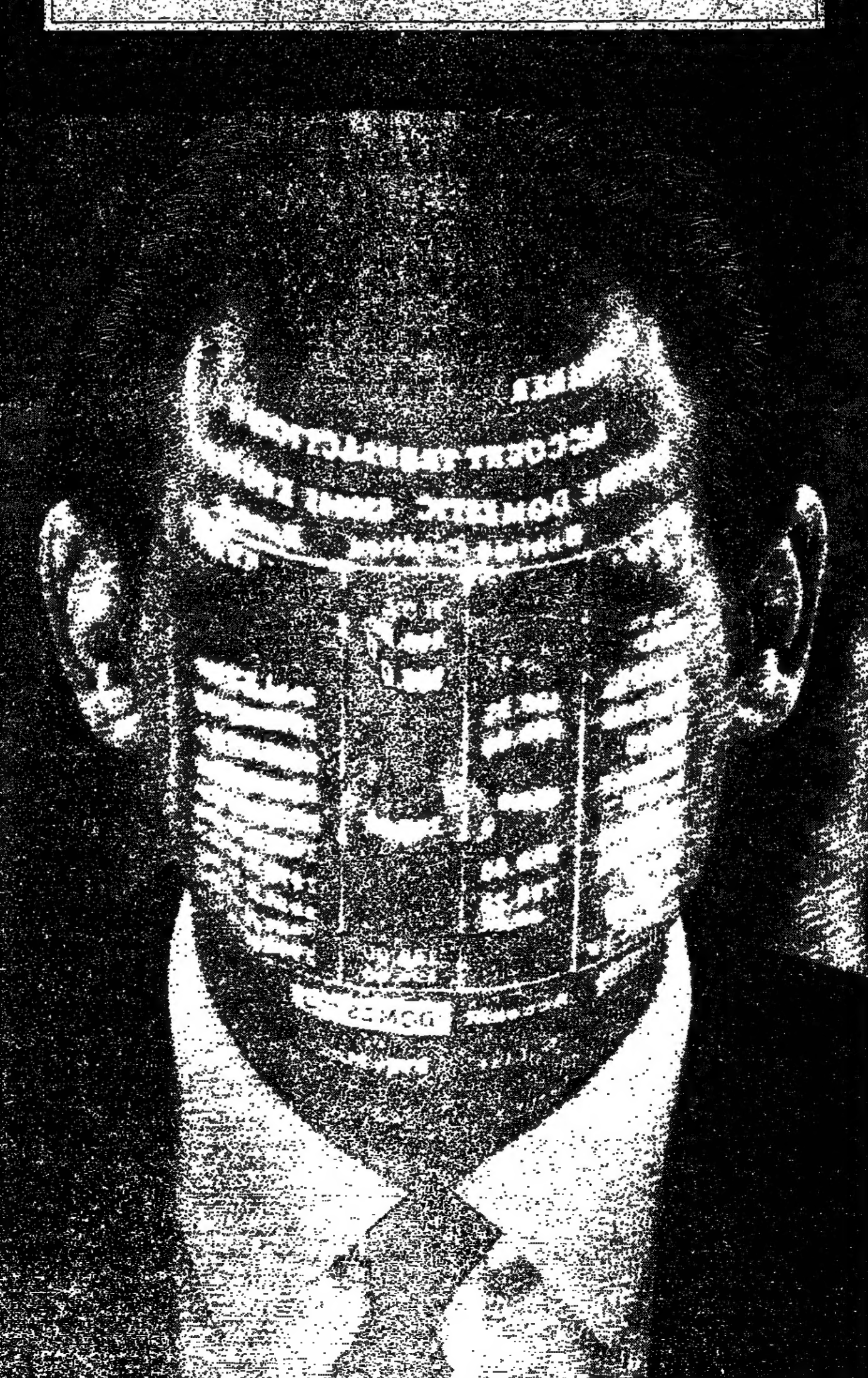
An international effort to identify the "genes" which underlie schizophrenia has been launched by researchers in London. Specialists are searching for help from families in which two or more relatives are sufferers, as part of a study involving experts in Europe, the US and Far East.

The illness affects one in 100 people. The closer an individual's genetic relationship to a person with schizophrenia, the greater is the risk of that individual being affected. Studies have shown that the potential to develop the condition is genetically transmitted, and that several genes are likely to be involved. Other factors are complications in pregnancy and birth, but it is not yet possible to identify the risk members of individual families.

Professor Robin Murray, head of the genetics section of the Institute of Psychiatry in Camberwell, south-east London, said: "This is one of the most desperate mental illnesses known. It has a destructive effect on the sufferers, their families and friends. It has long been believed that it runs in families, but precisely how it is transmitted is yet to be unravelled."

Identification of the gene or genes involved in the disorder would lead to more effective treatments and better counselling for those who may be at risk and could result in a cure, he said. Interested families should contact the genetics section of the Institute at De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, London SE5 8AF.

HOW WE CHANGED THE FACE OF BUSINESS BANKING.



DESK TOP BANKING

All banks claim to understand their customers and their needs. But do they really? And how far are they prepared to go to prove the point?

Our Royline business banking system gives you, through your own PC, complete control over your business finances. It manages everything, changing the face of business banking.

By giving you up to the minute details on all your accounts, Royline allows you to maximise interest earning balances. Thus increasing your profits. It also provides full information reporting on sterling and foreign currency accounts and can give same day value on amounts in excess of £5,000 transferred to any other UK bank account.

What's more, Royline allows you to update account transaction details all through the day - so you are always totally up to date with your banking affairs.

At The Royal Bank of Scotland, we believe that the future of business banking depends on using innovation and technology to our customers' advantage. Royline is only one example of how we go further to help our customers help themselves. And let's face it, that's what business banking should be all about.

For more information on Royline and our other business banking services phone free on 0800 636 626 (24 hours), fill in the coupon, or call into any branch of The Royal Bank of Scotland.

DESK TOP BANKING

To: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, FREEPOST, PO BOX 43, RUGBY, Warwickshire, CV21 7BR.

Please arrange for my local Branch Manager to contact me to discuss your range of Business Banking Services. ☐

Please send me more information on Royline Desk top Banking. ☐

Name

Address

Tel.

TT/MS/CBR



The Royal Bank of Scotland

WHERE PEOPLE MATTER

Princess to hear how project is cutting offences by young

By Peter Davenport

THE Princess Royal, president of the Save the Children Fund, will today hear how a pioneering scheme involving it in Co Durham is helping to achieve dramatic reductions in the numbers of young offenders sent into custody.

Together with Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, she is to attend and address a seminar in Durham on a partnership programme involving the charity, police, social services, the probation service and voluntary groups, providing community-based alternatives to prison and residential care.

The scheme has secured an 85 per cent reduction in the use of residential care and custody since 1986, much greater than the national figure, and led to a 23 per cent cut in the amount of juvenile crime over the same period and to a

dramatic decrease in the re-offending rate. Although the reoffending rate among young people given custodial sentences was as much as 97 per cent, it is only 56 per cent in one half of the project area and 49 per cent in the other.

Mr John Errington, the charity's divisional director for the North, said: "We believe that Durham demonstrates that, on a large scale, over a long period, you can do away with custody for juveniles."

He added: "What is being achieved in the county is far more than offering alternatives to custody. Rather, it is a total strategy, covering crime prevention, diversion from the courts and replacements for care and custody for juveniles and, now, for young adults, too. We are developing the kind of justice system for young people that is urgently needed throughout the UK."

Following the success of the project in

Durham, the Home Office has provided funding for it to be extended to young adult offenders in the 17 to 20 age range.

The programme, in the north of Co Durham, is called "Challenge" and run by a local voluntary agency, and in the south, is called "Springboard" and run by social services. Both versions are successors of projects started in 1984, when the Government provided two years' financial backing for 110 schemes throughout the country aimed at improving juvenile justice.

Between 250 and 300 young offenders have been referred to the projects in the past five years. Save the Children has been involved through its consultancy project, Contract, which monitors, advises and evaluates the schemes.

Mr Errington said that a key element of the success of the Durham project was that it was run by a central strategy group

made up of the chief executive of the county council, the chief constable and the heads of social services and the probation service.

The project also involved the willingness of the courts to send young offenders to it, rather than into custody, and of the police to use cautions in appropriate cases rather than put teenagers straight into the court system.

The young offenders are put into intensive, short-term programmes of either four or eight months' duration, during which they have to confront and change the attitudes that led them to offend. Other work is being done to identify and tackle problems, such as unemployment and homelessness, that lead juveniles into crime.

Save the Children issued case studies of two young offenders helped. ● Dave, aged 16, had a string of offences

to his name, including burglary and stealing a vehicle, when referred to the Challenge project. He had already received two detention orders and his destructive behaviour at home was causing a poor relationship with his mother and brothers.

During the eight-month programme, he was helped to tackle the reasons for his re-offending, employment problems and family relationships. Although initially wary, he began to trust the staff and gradually improved the relationship with his mother and reassessed his friendships with well-known offenders.

He joined a project learning to ride and maintain motorcycles and began working with patients at a local hospital, helping to develop courses for mentally handicapped adults. His self-esteem improved after he had seen others worse off than himself, and, towards the end of

the programme, he found a steady job as a labourer. Since then, he has decided to train for a career in sports and leisure management and he has not re-offended.

● Bob, also 16, was remanded to the care of the local authority pending court proceedings, and felt that he had nothing to lose by absconding and re-offending because if he were sent to secure accommodation, that would count towards any custodial sentence received.

Challenge provided a "bail support" letting him stay with his family, although he was visited by staff. During three months' bail, he started a YTS course, and, when he finally appeared in court, he was given an alternative to care and custody disposal.

The seminar, "Keeping Young People out of Prison", will be attended by judges, magistrates, court clerks and officers of the departments involved.

Growing under class 'threat to society'

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

BRITAIN has a small but growing under class of poor people cut off from the values of the rest of society and prone to violent, anti-social behaviour, according to a report published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs, a right-wing think tank.

Dr Charles Murray, the author, gives a warning that rising illegitimacy, crime and labour force drop-out rates among the young mean that Britain is likely to repeat the American experience that has blighted whole neighbourhoods in towns and cities.

Dr Murray, the Bradley Fellow at the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research in New York, says: "Britain does have an under class, still largely out of sight and still smaller than the one in the United States. But it is growing rapidly. Within the next decade it will probably become as large, proportionately, as the United States' under class. It could easily become larger."

Illegitimacy rates in Britain have risen in the past few years - from 14.1 per cent in 1982 to 25.6 per cent in 1988. The increase has been concentrated among the lowest social class, he says.

The figures are alarming because boys, in particular, need the role model of a father to grow into responsible adults. "Fifteen years ago, there was hardly a poor neighbourhood in urban Britain where children did not still see plentiful examples of good fathers around them."

"Today, the balance has already shifted in many poor neighbourhoods. In a few years the situation will be much worse, for this is a problem that nurtures itself," he says.

"In communities without fathers the kids tend to run wild. Run wild can mean such simple things as young children having no set bedtime. It can mean them being left alone in the house at night while mummy goes out. It can mean an 18-month-old toddler allowed to play in the street. It can mean children who are inordinately physical and aggressive in their relationships with other children," he says.

He also points to the 43 per cent rise in violent crime between 1982-88 as evidence of the emergence of an under class. Dr Murray argues that higher benefits and more relaxed social attitudes have made illegitimacy more economically and socially feasible. He also says that crime has become "safer" as detection rates have fallen and penalties have been reduced.

In the same report from the IEA, Mr Frank Field, the Labour chairman of the all party Commons social services committee, calls for new policies to deter young single women from having babies and to make absentee fathers responsible for the maintenance of their children.

The *Emerging British Under Class*, by Charles Murray and others (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2 Lord North Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3LB; price £5.95, £2pp)

Letters, page 13

Police take tougher line on begging as complaints rise

By Quentin Cowdry, Home Affairs Correspondent

PROSECUTIONS for begging in central London have at least tripled over the past year and may have increased by as much as five times, probation officers say.

Their estimates, which Whitehall officials privately accept as correct, indicate a decisive toughening of the police's approach towards the growing incidence of begging in the capital. Complaints to the police about vagrants have risen sharply over the past 18 months.

Some beggars are alleged to have threatened commuters and tourists; more than 90 per cent of those prosecuted are convicted and the typical punishment is a small fine or one day's imprisonment.

The National Association of Probation Officers says 1,396

people were convicted of begging last year in just four of the 14 inner London magistrates' courts, compared with 500 prosecutions for the whole of London in 1988. Of those convicted last year in Clerkenwell, Marlborough, Bow Street and Horseferry Road magistrates' courts, 139 (12 per cent) received fines, 585 (51 per cent) a fine or one day's imprisonment, 346 (30 per cent) a conditional discharge and 22 (2 per cent) an absolute discharge.

Most beggars - all convicted under the 1824 Vagrancy Act - were male; about 190 were aged under 21, 203 aged between 22 and 30, and 508 aged over 30.

Mr Harry Fletcher, the association's assistant general secretary, said: "It ought not

to be an offence to beg or sleep rough. Good accommodation and employment opportunities must be provided by the Government." He said some courts were imposing increasingly severe sentences.

Police say the growth in vagrancy in London is largely a social problem, but they have felt obliged to step up prosecutions because of public pressure. "We are in a catch-22 situation," Chief Inspector Bob Aitchison, community liaison officer for the Metropolitan Police's Westminster area, said yesterday. "We are criticized for using the Vagrancy Act and criticized by other sections of the public for not doing anything about the problem."

Police, however, were concerned about a minority of beggars who "threatened and intimidated" passers by. Dealing with vagrants could hardly be the responsibility of the police alone, he added. "Most people would accept there has been an increase in begging and homelessness in recent years. It is a social problem, but the police are left to pick up the pieces."

Sir David Hopkin, the Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, described vagrancy as a "very difficult social problem" which anyone who walked around London "with their eyes open" could not fail to recognize.

He said he felt great sympathy for most of the vagrants who appeared before him but a few made begging "a profession". "Some can make much more out of begging than from social security. When they are arrested it is not uncommon to find £20 or £30 on them," he said.

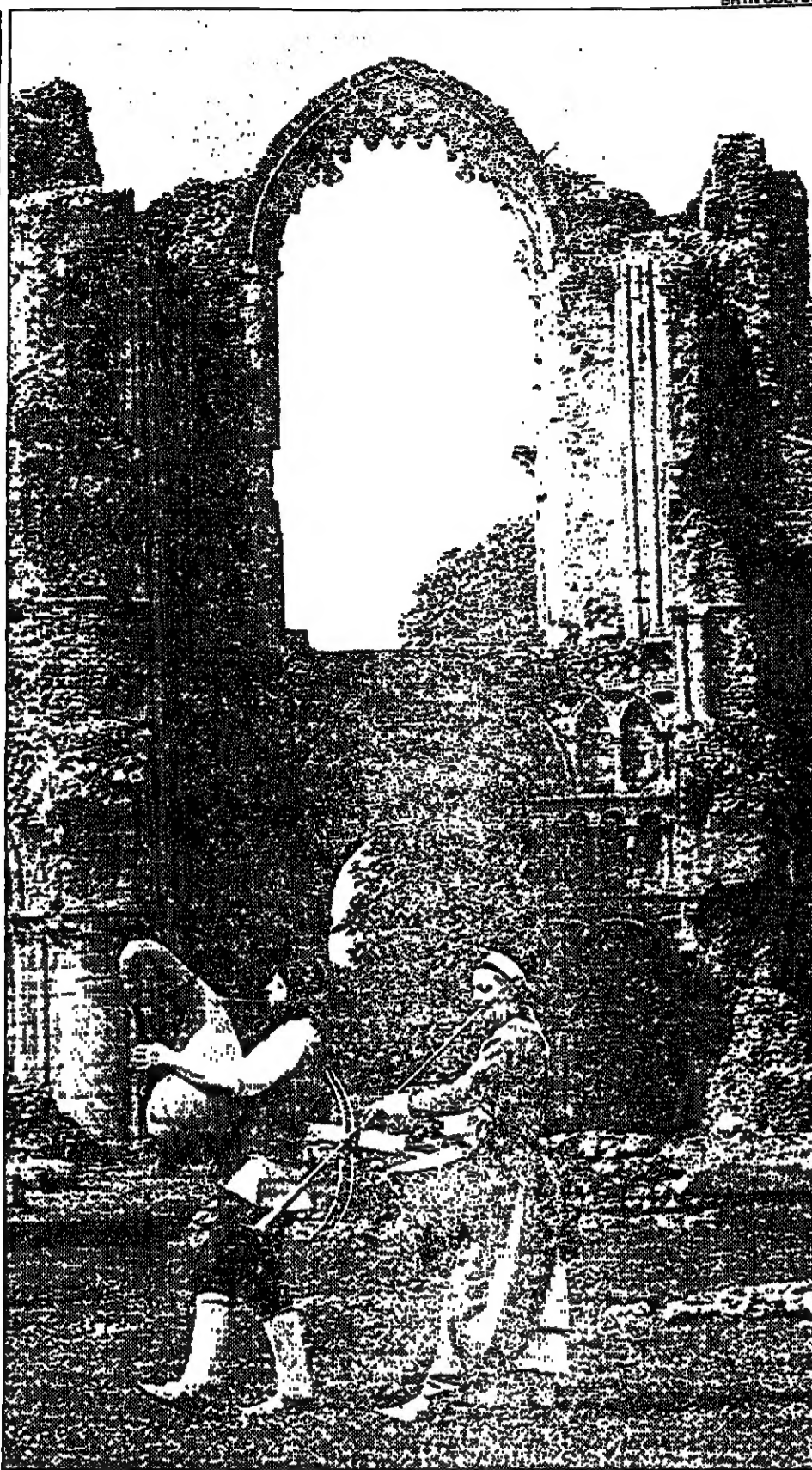
Sir David, a member of the Magistrates' Association's legal committee, said sentencing vagrants, particularly persistent beggars, was very difficult as most were unable to pay fines. It was rare that an offender spent time in jail; most spent the night in custody before their trial and a sentence of one day's imprisonment often meant they were released at the end of the hearing.

It is understood the Home Office is increasingly anxious about the rise in prosecutions. Senior officials are checking the rate of prosecutions and are considering establishing pilot projects under which police would make greater use of cautions for beggars and refer more offenders to specialist agencies.

The 1824 Act was introduced in the wake of the economic downturn which followed the Napoleonic Wars. Most beggars at that time were destitute former soldiers.

The Home Office said: "No one is sent to prison for being homeless. In general, the police only arrest for begging when there is some element of threatening behaviour."

"The basic purpose of vagrancy laws is to preserve public order and decency and to protect individuals from offence or injury. The Government shares the public concern about the problems of homelessness and departments are looking together at what more can be done to help," a Home Office spokesman said.



Roving troubadours: Rick and Helen Heaviesides at Castle Acre Priory, near Swaffham, Norfolk, the second venue on their summer tour of 21 English Heritage castles. The couple's repertoire stretches from the medieval to Victorian age

1907 Silver Ghost sold for £1.7m

By John Shaw

A BRITISH car dealer paid a record £1,702,000 for a 1907 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost tourer, one of only four of its type known, at a £13 million sale of a remarkable car collection in Palm Beach, southern Florida.

Car Howard International, the leading London dealer in vintage and veteran Rolls-Royces, bought the top lot in the sale of 24 vehicles owned by the late Mr Rick Carroll, an insurance broker, staged by Sotheby's in the lush setting of the Breakers Hotel overlooking the Atlantic.

The Rolls was one of two which belonged originally to Samuel Stevens, a car-racing enthusiast, in Rome, New York. He liked the first so much he ordered a second for his mother. After his death the second car was found in the family garage and was eventually acquired by Mr Carroll. Sotheby's estimated it at \$1.1 million-£1.3 million, but it sold for \$2.86 million.

Mr Stevens' first car, which Mr Carroll acquired in 1985, made \$2.25 million (£1.34 million) to a private American

buyer. He also bought a 1932 Duesenberg, known as "the French speedster", for \$1.76 million (£1.04 million). A 1931 Model J supercharged Mudd Coupé Duesenberg made \$1.87 million (£1.11 million) and a Model J convertible Victoria went for \$850,000 (£506,000), both bought by a classic car museum in Houston, Texas.

The auction was 100 per cent sold. Afterwards, Mr Malcolm Barber, head of Sotheby's car department, said the firm had sold vehicles worth £21 million since March "and we move on to Monaco a week on Monday".

● Two tiny Japanese ivory carvings with links to Victorian Newcastle upon Tyne have just returned to the city. The 10cm high figures were given to George Wightwick Rendel, a director of the shipbuilders William Armstrong, by one of his Japanese customers in the 1870s. Mr Rendel's granddaughter gave them to the Tyne and Wear museum service with the help of the National Art Collections Fund.

Nurse shortage 'getting worse'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

NURSING shortages are spreading from the big cities to rural areas, according to a report produced by Ms Harriet Harman, Labour's health spokesman, which is to be submitted to the Commons select committee on social services. She says the Government's view that the shortages are confined to a few regions and to a few specialties is "dangerously wrong".

In the Labour survey of 132 district health authorities, published today, all health regions reported difficulties in general recruitment. The worst areas were North East Thames, where all districts were affected, West Midlands (86 per cent of districts), South East Thames (85 per cent), East Anglia (80 per cent), Wessex (67 per cent) and Oxford (67 per cent).

Main problem areas included theatre nursing, where 44 per cent of authorities reported recruitment difficulties, psychiatrics (32 per cent) and paediatrics (30 per cent).

Ms Harman says: "The nurse shortage is serious and it

is getting worse. Patients do not get the care they need when wards are understaffed and nurses are overstretched.

"Standards fall when wards are run by a shifting team of agency nurses and nurses from other wards drafted in to cover the gaps. The Government is burying its head in the sand and there is no strategy to deal with this serious problem," she adds.

The report, *Nursing the NHS*, says that too much responsibility is loaded on to a small number of qualified nurses - one reason why 30,000 a year were leaving the NHS at a cost of £50 million.

● A new test which diagnoses early stages of cervical cancer has been developed by British researchers, who will present their findings at an international conference today (Thomson Prentice writes).

Studies of the method, involving almost 800 women, have shown it to be accurate in at least 90 per cent of cases, a higher rate than the existing cervical smear test. Dr Colin Partington, of University College and Middlesex School of Medicine, said yesterday.

Dr Partington, of the school's academic department of obstetrics and gynaecology, is giving details of the studies at a world congress of cervical pathology in Rome. He has developed the test with Dr Andrew Sincroff, of the same department, in a project funded by Quest Cancer Test, a small charity based in Royston, Essex.

"The smear test is known to fall well below an accuracy of 90 per cent, with a worrying number of false negative results. We believe our technique is not only more accurate, but much quicker," Dr Partington said. The technique is based on the examination of a fragment of DNA taken from a conventional smear.

Marketing and managerial era comes to barristers' chambers

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A BARRISTERS' set of chambers is believed to have broken new ground with the appointment of its first director in charge of administration and marketing in place of the old-style barristers' clerk.

The chambers, at 2 Hare Court in the Temple, has appointed Mr Tim Barker, a manager formerly with the Trustee Savings Bank and a non-lawyer, to the post, marking a radical departure in the way the chambers will be run.

Mr Barker, aged 48, who was appointed through the use of a head-hunting firm, will be viewing the chambers - whose annual

turnover runs to several million pounds - as a small business.

"I will be taking the strategic view, looking at how we run the business, how we provide a service to clients, and what areas of work we should be in," The Bar, he added, was a new field which marketing had not addressed. "We have the chance with this appointment to capitalize on that."

At the same time, the chambers - acknowledged to be one of the leading sets in London - has broken new ground with the appointment of a public relations consultant, Mr Tim Devlin, who will devise its brochure.

Mr Stanley Brodie, QC, head of

chambers, said the decision to appoint a lay director had come about during debate on how the chambers should develop over the next decade. "The consensus was that the administration was anachronistic and not suited to the managerial function which a modern-day chambers required."

It was important, he added, that the chambers should be properly managed and presented as 1992 approached and the Bar faced competition for work from City firms of solicitors.

The chambers is already one of the top sets in the Bar. It is particularly strong in public law, commercial litigation and inter-

national law, and boasts such names as Mr Anthony Lester, QC, and Mr David Pannick, one of the rising stars of the profession.

At the same time it includes four well-known practising professors of law. The venture into marketing and professional administration is expected to set a trend: a key recommendation of the Bar's long-awaited strategy report, due out in the next few weeks, is that chambers adopt a similar approach.

Under the scheme, the senior clerk has retired but a team of junior clerks, who will negotiate with solicitors and handle fees and bookings, will remain.

Among the chamber's plans are

to develop its work abroad; not only in Brussels, where it has a branch, but in the United States and Japan. That is in line with Bar strategy to promote itself internationally, where clients can come to it directly and are not obliged to go through a solicitor.

Mr Devlin (son of the retired law lord, Lord Devlin), was appointed partly with an eye to such development; he already handles public relations for the International Bar Association.

● More than half the chambers in London have no brochure, two years after rules were relaxed allowing such publicity, according to a survey by College Hill Asso-

ciates, a public relations consultancy. The survey shows that of 200 sets responding to the survey, 122 had no brochure (60 per cent); 41 had a brochure available (20 per cent) and 37 had a brochure in preparation (20 per cent).

● Amnesty International has offered the Law Society half the places in its London crèche. The eight places, available to Law Society staff or solicitors' firms, were welcomed by Mr Jonathan Goldsmith, of the society. "We have to accept these places quickly if the offer is to stand," he said. "Depending on demand, we will then decide whether to continue with our plans for our own crèche."

Ryzhkov contradicts Gorbachov on pace of economic reform

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

MR NIKOLAI Ryzhkov, the Soviet Prime Minister, said at the weekend that the transition to a market economy would take many years and that it could, and should, be achieved without generating unemployment.

His statements, in a Soviet television interview, contrasted with remarks only 24 hours earlier by President Gorbachov to a Communist Party meeting here, where he said that reform had to be speeded up, and admitted for the first time that some unemployment was inevitable.

The contradiction suggests that important policy differences have still not been ironed out barely two weeks before the leadership is due to unveil its programme to re-

vive the economy. The programme has been delayed twice already.

Mr Ryzhkov, who has emerged in recent weeks as a champion of the cautious approach to economic change, said that with an estimated 10 million job vacancies in the Soviet Union there was no reason why anyone should be redundant. Denying that any "shock therapy" was under consideration, he said that students, pensioners and others on low incomes would be "fully compensated" for any retail price rises, which would not be introduced until the beginning of next year.

Mr Gorbachov's remarks were made to a woman worker during a factory visit on Friday. Asked about the effect of the proposed reforms on jobs, he said: "There will be structural unemployment and, in fact, there is already." He added: "It is now clear that what takes two or three people to do here is done by one person in the West."

A fierce debate is being conducted by economists and consumers in the columns of all national newspapers. A stumbling block to the presentation of any reforms has been the use of the term "market economy", even in its watered-down, Gorbachovized version - the "planned-market economy". Citizens have been told for decades that the market is the law of the jungle, that it does not exist without unemployment and that it fosters cruel divisions.

An opinion poll of Muscovites for *Izvestia* last week said that 58 per cent favoured the switch to a market economy and only half of those said it should be done quickly.

In his weekend interview, Mr Ryzhkov said that retail

food prices would have to rise, but he gave an assurance that the price of staples - in which he included meat, milk, bread, butter, sugar and oil - would be controlled by the state. At present prices, milk and butter are permanently in short supply in many cities, bread is sold to livestock as being cheaper and more plentiful than fodder, and sugar is rationed. Meat is not often available in the provinces except at prohibitive prices.

Mr Ryzhkov's date of January 1990 for restructuring the Soviet price system is later than many people expect. Despite reassurances from President Gorbachov that nothing would be done without "full consultation with the people", the common expectation is that swingeing price rises will be introduced at or before the beginning of July.

July 1 is the date on which several pieces of new economic legislation come into force: the law on land use, which allows long-term leasing, and the law on property ownership, which allows private industrial activity.

In supporting the diversion of more funds to agriculture, Mr Ryzhkov was, deliberately or not, concurring with Mr Yegor Ligachov, the Central Committee Secretary for Agriculture, who said last week that far more money had to be spent on agriculture before any improvement could be expected. At present rates of subsidy, he said, the country would not be able to feed itself, "not now and not in 10 years' time either".

Last year's offer by the state to pay in hard currency for above-quota production seems to have been too late and too complicated to have provided an incentive.



Two students, masked to conceal their identities, setting fire to a book by Lenin during a rally yesterday in front of Moscow University

Kremlin moves to outlaw insults

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

IN AN attempt to prevent a recurrence of the anti-regime demonstration on May Day, the Soviet Parliament is considering a law that would make it an offence to insult the President.

The new offence, "publicly insulting the head of state of the Soviet Union", would carry a penalty of six years' imprisonment. If the offence was deemed to have been committed by a newspaper, publication could be suspended for an indefinite period.

Discussion of the draft law, formally entitled "Protecting the Honour and Dignity of the President", was begun without prior announcement at the Saturday session of the Supreme Soviet, but it failed to attract the required majority in one of the two chambers. As happened when the draft law to establish the presidency was rejected at its first reading, the Bill has been delegated to a special commission for redrafting before it is given a second reading. It is then likely to be passed without difficulty.

President Gorbachov, led the official party from their stand on top of the Lenin Mausoleum after informal groups turned the Red Square parade into a mass protest. He was clearly riled by the public display of hostility towards the Communist Party and his own leadership. Demonstrators carried placards calling on the Politburo to resign, and shouted "Down with Gorbachov" as he left the square.

The Bill applies only to personal insults, not to criticism of his policies or work. It was, none the less, strongly criticized in the Supreme Soviet for its loose definition of an "insult". Did it include jokes and cartoons? asked one deputy.

Leading article, page 13

Solidarity 'runs' aid to Ukraine

From A Correspondent, Warsaw

POLAND'S Solidarity movement is helping to undermine Soviet control of the Ukraine by supplying training and equipment for the republic's pro-independence group. The secret operation has the tacit approval of the Polish Government although it breaks Polish and Soviet law.

Solidarity's aid consists of printing equipment, duplicators, matrices and silk screens, which are smuggled across the Polish-Soviet border using a complex system of bribes. In the past fortnight Solidarity's international branch has also sent duplicators and matrices as "gifts" to nationalist front groups set up as co-operatives.

As soon as the co-operatives receive the equipment they disband and the duplicators disappear for use in illegal printing houses. Ukrainians are being offered free lessons in printing techniques, distribution and propaganda training. Mr Andrei Ananich, the Solidarity member organizing the operation, said: "Solidarity has always had the philosophy that the further we can roll back Soviet control of Eastern Europe the more secure Poland will feel. We don't like smuggling but it is the only way to get equipment in."

US acts to thaw Moscow links

From Martin Fletcher, Washington

THE US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, flies to Moscow today for a final round of talks with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet opposite number, which should determine whether this month's full presidential summit in Washington can put US-Soviet relations back on their previously productive and harmonious course.

Mr Baker is said to be taking "new ideas" in a last-ditch effort to break the log-jam and have far-reaching agreements on nuclear, conventional and chemical disarmament ready in time for what President Bush has labelled his "arms control summit", beginning on May 30.

US officials are deliberately playing down expectations, however. US-Soviet relations have chilled over Lithuania. President Gorbachov appears to be courting the Soviet military as his presidential authority weakens, and Washington is accusing Moscow of "dragging its feet" on arms control agreements it had considered sworn up.

The US Administration was particularly alarmed by the

Soviet attitude during Mr Shevardnadze's talks with Mr Baker in Washington last month. Far from making progress, US officials say the Soviet Foreign Minister sought to reopen a number of issues that Washington believed to have been resolved.

The chances of Mr Bush and Mr Gorbachov signing agreements to substantially reduce their chemical weapons stockpiles and to verify nuclear testing limits are still reasonable, but these are of secondary importance. Talks to reduce strategic nuclear weapons by up to 50 per cent have stalled because of disagreement on which cruise missiles should be included, and disputes over the definition of aircraft and helicopters are hindering talks on reducing conventional superpower forces in Europe.

In Washington, service chiefs have meanwhile presented Mr Richard Cheney, the Defence Secretary, with the long-term spending plans that he requested last autumn with a view to cutting the Pentagon's budget by two per cent a year in real terms.

Latvian talks set to continue

From Anatol Lieven, Tallinn

TALKS between Latvia and Moscow are to continue, despite the Latvian parliament's declaration of legal independence, it was announced on Latvian television at the weekend. Dr Ivars Biers and Dr Mairis Wolfson, the Latvian negotiators, expect to meet President Gorbachov's representatives tomorrow.

Mr Gorbachov repeated his offer of special status within a "renewed federation" at the weekend, in a letter asking for the views of President Arnold Ruitel of Estonia on what this special status should be. Mr Ruitel told the press that his Government had already made it clear that the offer "does not satisfy the aspirations of the Estonian people".

The former Latvian government delegation had responded to Mr Gorbachov's offer by raising the possibility of a "confederation" with the Soviet Union. This question was discussed further by the two sides at their last meeting on April 28, when the Latvians set out their view that it could only be between fully sovereign, independent states. Presumably, Moscow expects it to be on tomorrow's agenda.

Dr Biers supports this idea, but much of the Latvian Popular Front distrusts it profoundly and it is not clear that the new Government under Dr Ivars Godmanis, the Prime Minister and Popular Front deputy chairman, will allow its representatives to pursue this question.

Another question is what effect the increasing moves towards a co-ordination of policy between the three Baltic states will have on the talks.

● Thatcher proposal: Mrs Thatcher is to raise Lithuania's demand for independence with Mr Gorbachov in Moscow next month, and will urge both sides to begin talking to each other.

Bonn pushes for speedy unity

From Ian Murray, Bonn

KEEPING relentlessly to his timetable for reunification, Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, flies to Berlin this morning to meet Herr Lothar de Maizière, the East German Prime Minister and Christian Democrat (CDU) leader, to discuss remaining problems in the draft treaty on currency, economic and social union which was thrashed out here over the weekend.

The draft treaty is incomplete, with important omissions on points which deeply concern East Germany, where there are growing fears that economic union will lead to mass unemployment and social unrest. Last week tens of thousands of East German workers joined warning strikes against the known terms of economic union.

Weekend opinion polls show the CDU is now the strongest party in both Germanies, and the Chan-

cellor is being urged on all sides to try to complete reunification quickly. Party advisers say serious problems are building up in East Germany which could damage the CDU's chances if he waits too long.

So the treaty should be endorsed by the two governments in the week ahead and be ready for approval by the Bundestag on June 23, in time for the July 2 target for the Deutschmark takeover of East Germany. Getting it through the Volkskammer could prove more difficult, however, because of the outstanding basic differences between the two countries. Chief among them is the right of West Germans to buy property, take over agricultural land and collective enterprises in East Germany.

The 38 articles of the state treaty which the experts have prepared do not cover these points and the East German

Government is still trying to find ways of stopping West German investors buying up the entire country after monetary union. Frau Regine Hildebrandt, a Social Democrat who is the East German Minister for Labour and Social Affairs, is already calling for an amendment to the treaty before it is even passed.

The East Berlin Government argues, too, that the local population will just not have enough money to hang on to their property if they are not protected from speculators. One idea is to stop anyone buying property unless they can prove that they are going to create jobs by doing so.

Although the Chancellor can expect the incomplete treaty to win approval from his own Government, Herr de Maizière is facing strong opposition from within his coalition, with the Social Democrat (SPD) members pressing him to win more

concessions from Bonn. Herr Stefan Hilsberg, the SPD party manager, said in an interview with *Bild am Sonntag* yesterday that some SPD ministers were threatening to resign unless more cash was made available, particularly for pensioners and to help run the health service.

He said a rash of protest strikes against the treaty was likely. The danger of that happening has even been acknowledged by Herr Peter-Michael Diestel, the Interior Minister.

Invitation to Queen disputed

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

THE Queen is the only head of state among the 12 European Community countries not to have visited the European Parliament, despite having been invited three years ago, it emerged yesterday.

Her decision to stay away reflects the coolness of the British Government towards the Parliament, compared with some EC nations. The Government is against any big increase in its powers, though it would accept some changes in its role.

Lord Plumb, Conservative MEP for the Cotswolds, said he invited the Queen during an audience in 1987, when he was president of the Parliament. She replied: "We will think about it."

Whitehall sources said no advice had been given to Buckingham Palace because there had been no official invitation to the Queen. Lord Plumb, however, disputed this.

State polls blow for Kohl

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

HERR Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) are in danger of losing control of the Bundestag, the West German upper house, after yesterday's state elections in Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia.

First projections of the results last night showed that the CDU had failed to hang on to its narrow majority in Lower Saxony, where it has ruled for the past 16 years, in coalition with the Free Democrats (FDP) since 1986.

The Social Democrats (SPD) took over as the largest party, and were expected to win 70 seats compared with 67 for the CDU. This would enable them to form a coalition with the Greens, who

won nine seats - the same number as the SPD. This opens the way for another "red-green" coalition similar to that which has ruled West Berlin since January last year. Since then other "red-green" coalitions have taken control of the local authorities in several important cities, including Frankfurt.

In the other state election yesterday, in North Rhine-Westphalia, the SPD kept its overall majority, although it lost a tiny proportion of seats.

The "red-green coalition" in Lower Saxony will enable the SPD to take over the state's five seats in the Bundestag, which has to approve all legislation passed by the lower house. This would give

the SPD a clear majority of 27-18 in the Bundestag, which the CDU has controlled until now with a majority of one.

The SPD will thus have power to block the legislation needed to pay for reunification. Herr Kohl has said the states will have to find a third of the costs for this out of their budgets, much to the anger of the SPD, which claims this will hit poorer areas.

Lower Saxony at present receives the equivalent of around £530 million a year in federal funds to help its depressed regions which stretch along the border with East Germany. Under Herr Kohl's plan the state will lose this and will be expected to find additional cash for East Germany.

Romanian gypsies flex new political muscles

From Christopher Walker, Bucharest

AMONG the unsung beneficiaries of Romania's December revolution are the 2.3 million gypsies who are now struggling to overturn centuries of contempt as social pariahs and fashion themselves into a coherent political force in next week's general election.

In keeping with his general hostility to all national minorities, Nicolae Ceausescu attempted to put an end to the independence of a people who now describe themselves as "Romanian Romanians", to suppress their language and culture and absorb them into the Romanian majority.

Since his overthrow, the gypsies have enjoyed their first taste of political freedom

and the first opportunity to organize their own colourful song and dance festivals. They have also formed the Democratic Union of Romanian Romanians, which stands a strong chance of becoming the first gypsy party to win seats in a European parliament.

As Romania's first gypsy newspaper, *Sutra Libera* (Free Camp) makes clear, the gypsy community will be giving full support to Mr Ion Iliescu, the former communist National Salvation Front candidate for President, while supporting the Democratic Union in the simultaneous parliamentary poll.

The paper, which carries a striking masthead of a gypsy girl breaking free from her chains, is fulsome in its praise for Mr Iliescu who, even without the gypsy vote, is way ahead as front-runner in the opinion polls. In a headline which indicates that Ceausescu's style of thinking has not yet been abandoned, it describes him as "shrewder than President Gorbachov".

Until the revolution, the Romanian gypsies had the image of outcasts whose life was mainly devoted to operating the thriving black market, cleaning the streets and begging. Those few who had regular jobs did repair work. "We do not want to see

Romanians begging any more," said Mr Nicolae Dragusin, head of a new Romany trade union which plans to organize the gypsies into formal businesses to market their traditional skills as craftsmen and performing artists.

In keeping with the hypocrisy which marked Ceausescu's dictatorship, gypsy music was banned from radio and television on his orders, but played at his private parties. "His idea was that we did not exist as a people," said one young gypsy, Mr Dumitru Gariau. "Now that has changed, I hope it will end the contempt which most Romanians still feel for us."

The gypsies, who represent 10 per cent of the electorate, have quickly grasped that, once properly organized, they may be able to secure rights equivalent to those enjoyed by other national minorities, notably the Hungarians. They are mostly devout Christians, but under communist rule were banned from using their language in church or even having Bibles printed in it.

Gypsy spokesmen claim that, during the 24 years of Ceausescu's rule, the community suffered as greatly as during the Second World War, when they were forced to migrate to camps in Russia, where some 35,000 died.

A Times reader and his car are soon parted.



With more classified motoring advertisements than any other quality daily, The Times is a rather large showroom. And it contains all sorts of cars, from Golfs to Ladas, Porsches to Volvos, and Escorts to BMWs, every Friday.

So phone 071-481 4000 to advertise your car. It'll move faster than you thought possible.

071-481 4000

SELL IT THROUGH THE TIMES

Colombian drug dealers' bombs kill 26 shoppers

From Daniel Corby, Bogotá

AT LEAST 26 people were killed, among them seven children, and 170 were injured when three car bombs exploded in Colombia at the weekend. Two of the bombs went off in the capital and one in Cali.

The Bogotá bombs were detonated within minutes of each other on Saturday, shortly after 4pm, in two shopping centres in the north-west of the capital. The shops were full of customers searching for last-minute Mother's Day gifts.

Both bombs were estimated to contain about 200lb of dynamite and had been reinforced with pieces of scrap metal. They were left in cars in the public car park. The explosions damaged some 30

shops and hundreds of houses in the area.

Emergency services were overwhelmed by the numbers of dead, dying and injured. Private cars were used to take victims to the nearest hospitals, some of which did not have enough surgeons to deal with those injured by pieces of flying metal and glass. The local Red Cross issued an urgent appeal for blood.

Police said the Bogotá bombings were the work of the Medellín drug traffickers who have waged war on the state since the Government cracked down last August on their activities. So far no one has claimed responsibility.

"There's no doubt. It's an act of drug-terrorism which continues making many people innocent victims of its evil instincts," Colonel José Camero, the operational chief of the Bogotá police, told Colombian television.

Police in Cali said the bomb there might have been linked to a feud between the two biggest cocaine cartels, based in Medellín and Cali. Businesses believed to be linked to the Cali cartel had been attacked earlier.

In recent months attacks have been largely aimed at police and government targets, particularly in the city of Medellín. Many observers fear that the attacks against the shopping centres represent a new phase in the drug war.

Those members of the Medellín cartel who call themselves the "Extraditables" have repeatedly offered to give up their cocaine-producing activities and hand themselves over to the Colombian justice authorities on the condition that they are not extradited to the United States to be tried there.

Last January the drug traffickers kidnapped three people including Señor Alvaro

Montoya, the son of President Barco's secretary. Negotiations have led to the release of the hostages. In what they described as a gesture of good faith, the cartel has declared a ceasefire and handed over one ton of dynamite, two cocaine laboratories and a helicopter stolen from the police.

There have been press reports quoting the mediators between the cartel and the Government as saying that negotiations had included discussions regarding terms for the cartel's qualified surrender. However, President Barco, speaking before his recent meeting with President Bush at the Cartagena summit on drugs, was insistent that his Government had never entered into talks about talks with the drug traffickers.

After the summit the cartel declared that the truce was over and began attacking police targets in Medellín.

Last week, the authorities arrested two of the men who played a key role as mediators in the January hostage negotiations, underlining the Government's determination to pursue a military solution. It has been suggested that Saturday's bombings could have been reprisals for this action.

Colombia is due to hold presidential elections on May 27. Señor Cesar Gaviria, the candidate of the ruling Liberal Party, appeared in a firm favourite to retain the presidency for his party. He is the only leading candidate who refuses to consider the cartel's proposal. Some analysts have suggested that the Colombian Government was being pressured by the United States to stay clear of any deal.

Most opposition candidates have called for a new approach. A poll published on April 25 indicated that 72 per cent of Colombians do not agree with Señor Gaviria.



Distraught members of a Bogotá family looking with horror at the body of a relative killed by one of the bombs

Demjanjuk starts fight for life

From Richard Owen, Jerusalem

TWO years ago, amid scenes of Israeli jubilation and approval, Ivan Demjanjuk was condemned to death as a sadistic Nazi war criminal known to doomed inmates of the Treblinka death camp in Poland as "Ivan the Terrible". Today Demjanjuk begins a battle in the Israeli Supreme Court to stave off execution by proving that he is not the man who sent 850,000 people to

the gas chambers, but the victim of mistaken identity.

If he loses, Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian said to have been an especially brutal camp guard, will become the first convicted war criminal to be executed in Israel since the celebrated "glass cage" trial of Adolf Eichmann in 1962. To ensure he avoids this fate, Mr. Yoram Shefiel, Demjanjuk's defence lawyer, is to produce new evidence from Mrs Maria Dudek, a Polish woman aged 74 who claims that "Ivan the

Terrible" was not Demjanjuk, but another Ukrainian named Ivan Marchenko.

In response, the prosecution, according to sources here, will seek to prove that "Marchenko" and Demjanjuk are the same person, Marchenko being Demjanjuk's mother's maiden name. The death sentence, the prosecution argues, must therefore stand. If its first line of attack fails, however, the defence could seek to show that the original identification of Dem-

janjuk as "Ivan" by Treblinka survivors was based on faulty evidence. The US Office of Special Investigations, which supplied much of the identification evidence, is alleged by the defence to have concealed the fact that some crucial testimony on Demjanjuk, a car worker in Ohio at the time of his arrest, was unreliable.

The appeal is to be less of a media event than the trial. It will be heard in a small courtroom, with few places for press and public.

Plea for calm as Haifa cemetery attack sparks call for reprisals

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

IN THE wake of the gruesome and bizarre desecration of a Jewish cemetery at Carpentras in France last week, Israelis reacted with horror yesterday to large scale vandalism at a Jewish cemetery in Haifa, allegedly carried out by Arab extremists.

Leading right-wing politicians were swift to support demands for distraught relatives of the dead for "tough action against the Arabs" after 250 graves in two Haifa cemeteries had been defaced overnight with graffiti. The slogans, some in perfect Hebrew, called for the establishment of a Palestinian state and added: "The Arabs will kill the Jews." The messages, in black spray paint, were signed with the names of nearby Arab villages.

But, as police moved in reinforcements to the area to prevent Arab-Jewish friction, senior police officers called for calm and said they were "not jumping to conclusions" about local Arab involvement.

Officials hinted that the desecration could have been perpetrated by Jewish extremists hoping to swing Israeli opinion further to the right just as Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the caretaker Prime Minister, is forming a right-of-centre government likely to depend for survival on small right-wing groups and individuals in the Knesset (parliament). Yesterday Mr

Revhani Zeevi, a far-right MP who favours the deportation of Arabs from Israel, said the perpetrators of the Haifa attacks should "leave the country, if not voluntarily then by force".

The incident at Haifa — a mixed Arab-Jewish community where harmony normally prevails — comes at a time when right-wing figures are manoeuvring to gain key portfolios in Mr Shamir's new administration.

Over the weekend Mr Shamir circulated a confidential paper to senior officials in his Likud party suggesting which ministries might be given to Likud's allies among the Orthodox religious and right-wing parties. Some officials, alarmed that Mr Shamir had listed Mr Ariel Sharon as a possible Defence Minister, leaked the document in what appears to be the beginning of a "stop Sharon" movement within Likud itself.

Likud sources said Mr Shamir had also proposed Mr Moshe Arens, the present Foreign Minister, for the Defence Ministry, and could even take the post himself. Mr Shamir is due to tell President Herzog by Thursday whether he has been able to form a new coalition, but is likely to ask for a further three weeks in which to complete his right of centre Cabinet.

Observers here see no prospect of a Labour-Likud grand

coalition of the kind which collapsed in March over American plans for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

Today marks the first anniversary of the acceptance by the Labour-Likud coalition Government of Mr Shamir's plan for Arab elections in the occupied territories leading to limited self-rule. Likud officials said a new Shamir Government would continue to pursue this plan, but would not allow the United States to turn it into a plan for indirect talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization on the eventual establishment of a Palestinian state.

● PARIS: Some 10,000 people from all over France flocked to the Jewish cemetery at Carpentras yesterday for a moving ceremony to pray for the 34 dead whose graves were broken into last week (Susan MacDonald writes).

Among the crowd were four government ministers, several opposition politicians and well-known figures from the world of the arts. Also there was Mme Louise Germon, whose recently deceased husband had been removed from his tomb and impaled on an umbrella spike.

In a poignant speech M Joseph Sitruk, the Chief Rabbi of France, asked her late husband's forgiveness that the Jewish community and the people of France had not been sufficiently prepared to pro-

tect him. Referring to the increase in racist, and in particular anti-Semitic, crimes Rabbi Sitruk said: "We cannot continue to let this happen. French democracy lies not in lofty principles but in its behaviour."

M Jean Kahn, President of the Jewish Council in France, admitted last month that desecration of Jewish graves is increasing, but this one act has forced people to face up to the rising tide of racism here, particularly directed against North African and black African immigrants and Jews.

Declarations of outrage have come from all political parties and religious faiths. Organizations as diverse as the Chinese community's association and the Islamic women's association have joined the protest.



Mr Sharon: May be given defence portfolio

Cocaine cartel diverts arms sent to Antigua

From Richard Owen, Jerusalem

THE murky waters of unauthorized Israeli arms supplies to Third World dictators and racketeers have been further muddied by the disclosure that hundreds of rifles and sub-machine guns sent by Israel to equip the tiny police force on the island of Antigua in the Caribbean ended up in the hands of a Colombian drug trafficker.

An Antigua investigating team left Israel yesterday after a week of fruitless inquiries. "The Israelis were friendly and co-operative, but we still don't have any answers," said Mr Patrick Lewis, Antigua's representative at the United Nations, who headed the investigation.

Details of unofficial Israeli arms sales to Colombian drug traffickers first emerged in August last year when it was alleged that Colonel Yair Klein, a retired Israeli arms expert skilled in counter-insurgency, had trained and supplied mercenary "killer squads" working for a drug cartel in Medellín. Colonel Klein and his Tel Aviv-based security firm "Spearhead" are still under investigation. This week the Antigua team was allowed access to Colonel Klein to see if he could throw any light on the diversion of guns from Antigua to Colombia. As the Antiguans politely put it: "He declined to answer our questions."

This latest in a line of

unauthorized "spin-offs" from the large Israeli defence industry began five years ago when Lieutenant Colonel Clyde Worker, the Antiguan chief of staff, approached a representative of an Israeli military company in the United States. He was told to make an official request which could then be passed to Israeli government channels.

Subsequent contacts with Israel were made through Mr Maurice Sarfati, who has close links with Israel and owns a ranch on Antigua. Mr Sarfati

was reportedly given a letter appointing him an Antiguan "special envoy". He presented an order in November 1988 for 400 Gali assault rifles, 100 Uzi sub-machine guns and ammunition.

Israeli sources said the problems arose with Israeli arms supplies because Israel had built up a multi-million pound arms industry for self-defence, and had difficulty preventing "maverick" former army officers from offering their services around the world.

Pakistanis flock to see Rushdie routed

From Zahid Hussain, Lahore

THE audience at the Shabistan Cinema, Lahore, waited for the finale as four Pakistani guerrillas headed by a former police officer and a woman sergeant outwitted Salman Rushdie and asked him for repentance for his blasphemous utterances against the holy Koran. Rushdie, heading a powerful, well-armed international gang of criminals working to eliminate Islam, would not budge and lightning emanating from the Koran ended his life.

That is the ending of a three-hour Punjabi/Urdu

thriller *International Guerrillas* which is showing at more than 100 cinemas in Pakistan and breaking box office records. A crowd thronged the Shabistan Cinema on Abbot Road, Lahore's main entertainment centre, on Friday for the evening show to buy black market tickets. Security guards repeatedly bated charged a crowd of people unable to get tickets.

The author of *The Satanic Verses* is portrayed as a wicked villain, head of a huge international network and commanding a large personal army.

Races in conflict at Red Apple grocery

From James Bone, New York

IT TAKES quite a nerve to go shopping at the Red Apple grocery on Church Avenue in Brooklyn.

The neighbourhood does not feel particularly rough, considering it falls squarely in the borough's tribal belt. On my walk from the local subway station, only one tough accented me, and all he wanted to know, in the famous Brooklyn drawl, was "Hey, what's up, big guy?" And, unlike in Manhattan, there were no beggars. They work in richer areas.

But, about four blocks from the shop, two policemen in riot gear were diverting all traffic. From then on, Church Avenue was awash with police.

Merely to enter the Korean-owned grocery, I had to pass through a throng of jeering black demonstrators, and then explain to a line of 10 burly New York policemen, each with his arms crossed and drawn up to his full height, what my business was. I decided it would be appropriate for *The Times* to try to purchase an English muffin — nothing other than a crumpet — a common item in the city's groceries.

After pushing through the police line, I made my essay. But, alas, the

shelves were bare. Fresh out of English muffins. I settled for a 99 cent (58p) can of baked beans.

The Red Apple on Church Avenue is one of several flashpoints in New York where racial hostility threatens to boil over into violence. With the regional economy failing and a long, hot summer ahead, almost everyone in the city now fears that sporadic rioting will erupt.

The most popular scenario is a real-life replay of *Do the Right Thing*, last year's controversial film by Spike Lee, a black director, which records how frustrated blacks sack an old Italian pizzeria in the Brooklyn neighbourhood of Bedford-Stuyvesant after its owner has a dispute with a black customer.

But tension is also high outside the Brooklyn courthouse, where separate juries are deliberating over the fate of two Italian-Americans accused of killing a black youth who strayed into their Bensonhurst neighbourhood last summer. That case is widely credited with swinging last year's mayoral election in favour of Mr David Dinkins, the first black to lead New York.

In a desperate attempt to cool the city's fraying tempers, Mr Dinkins made an impassioned speech on Friday night condemning racism.

Offering to mediate in the Red Apple dispute, the Mayor told the city council: "This city is sick of violence. We're aching and we must heal the pain."

Four local television stations broadcast his address live. But, outside the Red Apple, the message apparently went unheeded.

As night closed in on Saturday, more than 100 demonstrators were still manning the picket. A judge ruled that they were supposed to stay at least 50 yards from the grocery, but the police let them within 10ft. One explained that Mr Dinkins should start speaking for himself and not his "Zionist masters".

"African people in New York will not give up their right to assemble and speak freely," said the woman on the soapbox with the megaphone. "Nobody from this neighbourhood comes here to shop. It is only a matter of time. We will continue the boycott."

The boycott has, in fact, been under way since January 18, when blacks from the area took up position outside the shop, accusing its Korean owners of beating a Haitian customer — an allegation they deny.

It has inevitably turned into another expression of blacks' frustration at their continued impoverishment while others start up businesses

to take their money. A second Korean grocery in Brooklyn is also being targeted. With the Bensonhurst verdict due any day, emotions have reached fever pitch.

Inside the Red Apple, a handful of embattled Koreans chatted idly, waiting for customers they know will not come.

"The customers won't enter here," said Mr Bong Jang Jae, the owner. "The people outside follow them and go to their homes and say they are going to kill them. The customers are scared."

Mr Bong came to America from Korea seven years ago and, like many of his compatriots arriving in New York, went into the grocery business, which is dominated by Koreans. Since the boycott began he has been taking in less than \$20 a day — although a mysterious local black sympathizer walked in on Friday and handed him a \$100 bill — and cannot pay his rent, electricity or water bills.

His Korean landlord has forgiven him the rent, and Korean-American groups have set up a fund to help him out with other expenses. But the boycott goes on.

"They say black power," said Mr Bong. "They say get back to Korea, get back to Chinatown. They call me yellow."



Striking accord: Composer Andrew Lloyd Webber meets President Bush at the University of South Carolina, where both received honorary degrees on Saturday.

Colony
of US p

'Back to
Genghis
promise

Firemen hurt

Charity raided

Cello furious

IF YOU
A BUS
ON THE
WE'VE
THE MO

COMMER

Colony fears ripple effect of US punishing China

From Charles Bremner, Hong Kong

HONG KONG will plunge into severe recession if the United States decides to punish China by ending its "favoured nation" trading status, a senior government official said at the weekend.

The forecast, by Mr Chris Jackson, the Assistant Director of Trade and Industry, was the strongest warning so far of the likely costs of a decision by Congress not to renew the privileged tariff levels when China's status comes up for renewal next month. President Bush is expected to approve continued Most Favoured Nation status rather than inflict by far the biggest US sanction against Peking over the Tiananmen massacre last June. However, sentiment in Congress is strongly against prolonging the privilege in order to signal disapproval of continuing repression of dissent.

Mr Jackson said Hong

Kong faced dire losses, up to 7 per cent of the territory's annual trade, which reached HK\$1,138 billion (£87.5 billion) last year. At least 20,000 jobs would be lost. "Withdrawal of China's Most Favoured Nation status would cause a recession in South China and here," he said.

While facing the loss of its privileged trade status, Peking is also being forced to consider a response to the challenge of the Goddess of Democracy radio ship, which sailed into port in Taiwan yesterday.

Sir David Wilson, the Governor, has sent a message to Mr Bush putting the Hong Kong case. A team of officials has also gone to Washington to draw attention to the impact on the colony, which acts as intermediary in about 25 per cent of China's overseas trade. "Punishing China," Mr Jackson said, would be a "nasty knock from a good friend at the wrong time for Hong Kong."

The loss of Chinese trade could prove devastating on top of the recent loss of business confidence in the colony, local businessmen believe. Depressed by a slowdown in world trade, and also by the uncertainties of the colony's future, the economy recorded a sharp drop in the final quarter of last year, according to figures released on Saturday. Production fell 3 per cent, a figure that has added to fears of a recession.

The Goddess of Democracy, a former British research ship manned by a collection of sailors and French journalists, docked into the northern Taiwan port of Keelung to a noisy welcome from crowds of supporters, many of whom

hurled flowers at the vessel. It is nearly two months since the Goddess, managed by a consortium led by the French *Actuel* magazine, left La Rochelle with its scheme to beam dissident opinion into China for the month before the anniversary of the Tiananmen massacre.

The vessel plans to take on board two radio transmitters and start broadcasting music and "pro-democracy" news and interviews from international waters within a week. If it succeeds, China will be forced to choose from three unattractive options, diplomats say. It can attempt to seize the vessel; it can try to jam its signals; or just ignore it. A military assault in international waters would cause an outcry just as Peking is attempting to persuade the US to maintain its trading status. However, Chinese officials here noted wryly that France had escaped almost scot free when it sank the Greenpeace vessel *Rainbow Warrior* in New Zealand eight years ago.

Jamming is only partially effective and expensive. Doing nothing would inflict a loss of face on Peking, which has raised the diplomatic stakes with its threats of "unfavourable consequences" towards countries that help the ship. Even if the medium-wave broadcast is weak and only extends 100 miles inland, as predicted, there would be heavy symbolism in Peking's failure to stifle an electronic voice of opposition.

Within hours of the vessel docking in Taiwan, President Yang of China denounced the venture as an attempt to overthrow the Government of his country. To reinforce the

gravity with which it views the venture, China sent one of its submarines to shadow the ship last week, surfacing long enough to be identified.

The rare sighting of a communist military craft close to the nationalist island sent a wave of anxiety through Taiwan on Friday, depressing the stock market among other things. But Mr Han Pei-tsun, the Defence Minister, said there was no cause for alarm.

However, it is becoming clear that Taiwan, like Hong Kong and other governments in the region, has grown so nervous of Peking's wrath that it is anxious to avoid abetting a scheme it deems "a dangerous plot to subvert the authority of the communist state". Although officially in a state of hostility with China, Taiwan says it cannot support the radio ship because its broadcasts would break global laws against pirate broadcasting signed by Taipei.

It has told the ship that it will not be allowed back for resupply if it goes ahead with broadcasting. Given the lack of facilities elsewhere, this could severely hamper the enterprise. The "Boat for China Association", as the consortium is called, said Taiwan had also delayed the transmitters in Customs.

"We never imagined things could become so difficult," said Mr Pascale Dupont, an *Actuel* reporter and the ship's chief spokesman in Taipei. On top of the apparent Taiwanese obstruction, the reporters on the ship said disagreements had erupted among the sponsors over whether Chinese dissidents should board the ship to participate live in the broadcasts.



Indian exodus: Dispossessed people carrying salvaged belongings through the roads of the coastal city of Machilipatnam, escaping hunger and epidemics after the worst cyclone in eastern India in more than a decade. Four days after the cyclone hit the Andhra Pradesh coast with 145mph winds, state officials said the death toll had risen to 322, with reports of more deaths coming in as relief workers reach marooned villages. Survivors yesterday searched for hundreds of missing friends and relatives. Mr Ramakrishna Babu, a resident of Machilipatnam, the port city at the heart of the

disaster area, said: "Yerrumudi had a population of 6,000 people and it's been completely wiped out. I fear most of them have perished." Tidal waves more than 20ft high swept 10 miles inland, sweeping away mud-brick villages and causing massive flooding. Helicopters have begun dropping food and water to the 1,400 villages marooned by floods or cut off by trees and power lines blocking roads. Mr Channa Reddy, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, said losses in the rich farmlands producing rice, sugar cane and fruit would amount to about £180 million. (Reuters)

Yemeni armed forces merged

CONSERVATIVE North and Marxist South Yemen have united their armed forces and agreed to withdraw from their capitals in the latest swift move towards an historic merger due this month.

Officials and diplomats have predicted that a united Yemen would be declared before the end of May. The Sanaa-based weekly *26 September* quoted "reliable sources" yesterday as saying the declaration would come during the last week of May, six months ahead of schedule.

President Saleh of North Yemen said on Saturday that the security forces of both countries had been dissolved. "From now on there is no reason for the existence of the state security organ in Aden and the national security organ in Sanaa - both have been dissolved within the framework of the united state," Sanaa radio quoted him as saying. "It is our view that the capitals should be cleared of armed forces which should be withdrawn to defined military zones... rather than piling up weapons in the capitals."

Diplomats here said the announcement cleared one of the main stumbling blocks to the merger. Colonel Saleh's Government has strong military support while South Yemen wants a clear separation between the state and military. "Armies will be moved to border areas of the new state and there will be a larger role in the cities for a unified police force," one diplomat said.

The weekly *26 September* said Colonel Saleh and Mr Ali Salem al-Baidh, the head of the ruling South Yemen Socialist Party, would decide the date for a meeting between both parliaments at a summit in Aden. The parliaments are due to ratify a draft constitution approved in November, in the last important step before the unity declaration.

A joint ministerial meeting on May 20 will approve the rules of the merger process, the paper said. Diplomats and officials in North Yemen say the merger has been speeded up to forestall any attempts to undermine the creation of the new state of 12 million people. Saudi Arabia yesterday expressed renewed support for the union and denied a press report that it was trying to sabotage the move.

Initial plans called for the state to be announced by November 30 after a popular vote on the unity constitution. Diplomats say the referendum has apparently been scrapped and the six-month transition period initially envisaged extended to 2½ years to allow time for ministries to merge and political parties to form. Elections will be held at the end of that period.

Officials say Colonel Saleh will be named President of the united Yemen and Mr al-Baidh Vice-President. It was not known what would happen to President Abu Bakr al-Atas, the present South Yemen leader. (Reuters)



President Saleh: To head a united Yemeni state

'Back to Genghis' promise

Ulan Bator

A MONGOLIAN opposition group has proclaimed itself a political party and pledged to recreate aspects of the golden age of Genghis Khan's 13th century Mongol empire.

About 650 delegates cheered and roared "Mongol, Mongol!" as the party leader, Mr Dasdorjina Ganbold, announced the establishment of the Mongolian Party of National Progress, with a 2,000 membership. (Reuters)

Firemen hurt

Griesheim - West German police said that 45 volunteer firemen were taken to hospital after fighting a blaze at a printing plant here. (AP)

Charity raided

Kampala - Ugandan troops have searched the Kampala office of the Kuwait-based International Islamic Charitable Foundation and detained four members of its staff. (Reuters)

Cello furioso

Rome - The Russian cellist, Mstislav Rostropovich, stormed out of a performance at a Rome concert hall because he was angry at being televised without advance warning. (Reuters)

Deng quashes rumours of death

From Catherine Simpson, Peking

CHINA'S reclusive elder statesman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, appeared in public for the first time in more than three months yesterday, quashing rumours that he was dead, which had affected stock exchanges on Friday morning.

Mr Deng met President Mubarak of Egypt, described by Chinese officials as "China's old friend". In a departure from normal practice, only Chinese and Egyptian reporters were allowed to witness the meeting.

Foreign journalists based in Peking have become avid Deng-watchers in recent years,

analysing the slur in his speech and the glaze in his eye in an effort to get some inkling of his health. The last time they got a glimpse of him was in February, when he congratulated the drafters of Hong Kong's Basic Law. At that point, his speech was almost unintelligible but he walked unaided, if stiffly.

While no official information is forthcoming on how China's leaders, manage in general to be so long-lived, many Chinese believe it is because they gather around them experts of Qigong, is an

offshoot of Chinese medicine which involves an aura, or energy field, emanating from the hands of the doctor, which heals the patient without touching him.

China's Foreign Ministry had denied on Friday that Mr Deng was dead, but his appearance yesterday was clearly calculated to dispel any lingering doubts.

President Yang also put in a word vouching for Mr Deng's good health, saying at an airport press conference here yesterday that Mr Deng still played bridge.

Mr Deng no longer holds

any official post. On his retirement, he said the only foreigners he would see were "old friends" visiting Peking. It is a measure of China's closed door to the corridors of power that this 85-year-old, who is absent from the public eye for long stretches, is judged by diplomats and Chinese analysts alike still to be the emperor of China's Communist Party.

Those same analysts expect that Mr Deng's death, when it comes, may usher a period of ruthless political infighting and possibly renewed unrest on the streets of China's cities.

US airmen shot in Philippines

From Vyvyan Teneo, Manila

TWO American airmen were shot dead by suspected communist guerrillas outside Clark air base yesterday, on the eve of US-Philippines talks on the future of American military bases in the country.

The airmen were named by police as James Green, aged 21, and John Rayben, aged 22, both from the Kunsan air base in South Korea, on temporary duty in the Philippines. They were in civilian clothes and had just stepped out of an

hotel in Angeles city, 50 miles north of Manila, when they were shot.

Before the latest shooting the guerrilla New People's Army had killed eight Americans during the past 2½ years as part of its campaign to force the removal of American bases from the Philippines.

The Philippines and the United States today begin what could be protracted talks on the future of the six US military installations in the Philippines. Although there is growing anti-bases sentiment in the Philippines, as well as rising American criticism of President Aquino's Government, there is a strong belief among local analysts and Western diplomats that use of the two main bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, will be extended for at least 10 years.

"Anything under 10 years will be difficult for the Americans to accept," said one Western observer. "They would of course prefer to have the lease run for another 25 years."

Analysts believe that the Philippines Government's bargaining position has been considerably weakened after the right-wing coup attempt last December. They say that her Government, facing tremendous political, social and economic problems, is not prepared to risk losing sorely needed United States military and economic assistance that comes as an aid package in return for the use of the bases.

Analysts point to declining investor confidence in the Philippines which could fall drastically if the bases were closed down.

India considers banning sex determination tests

From Christopher Thomas, Delhi

THE Indian Government is studying plans to ban amniocentesis to determine the sex of unborn children - a practice so widespread it is starting to make a discernible impact on the population.

The tests are used by vast numbers of pregnant women who are desperate to have only sons. Abortions are freely available under Government birth control programmes.

India already has substantially more men than women, and social workers say the gap is widening in areas of the country where doctors have established profitable sex-determination clinics. Within a few generations the practice could create a serious numerical imbalance between men and women. The male population has always been larger - there are 10 men to every nine women - because many unwanted girl babies are starved, poisoned or abandoned.

Many girls who survive are chronically malnourished, particularly in rural areas where the birth of a daughter is greeted with despair. The arrival of a son, conversely, is a matter of great rejoicing, and boys generally grow up much stronger because they are given the best of whatever is available. A private survey in a district of the southern state

of Tamil Nadu found that 6,000 new-born girls had died of poisoning in the past 10 years. Most were fed oleander berries, which are deadly.

Police never take action, since they lack manpower and forensic expertise - and, indeed, the will to tamper with such deep-rooted prejudice.

Girls are seen as a liability because they never bring home good wages, they require a dowry when they marry, they do not carry on the family name, and they are unable to care properly for aged parents because they live with their in-laws.

Sex determination is widespread, even in some of the remotest and poorest districts, because women are willing to travel enormous distances for amniocentesis. The technique is having a far bigger impact on the female population than neglecting new-born daughters, since most unwanted girls do, nevertheless, survive.

Mr V. P. Singh, the Prime Minister, announced that the Government was considering legislation to ban sex determination except for genuine medical reasons. But, judging by the experience of the big western state of Maharashtra, which banned sex determination, the central Government has hardly a hope of

curtailing the practice. There, prices for amniocentesis tests have soared since they became illegal, and can cost a prohibitive 3,500 rupees (£122).

Poor women resort to backstreet quacks, often leading to the birth of mentally retarded sons. The better-off can pay doctors to sign a form saying the foetus may have a genetic abnormality, which allows them to undergo amniocentesis.

Legislation outlawing sex determination is not only resented in rural areas: middle-class urban women, too, argue in favour of amniocentesis. One wrote in a Delhi newspaper: "We concede a mother's right to choose to abort an unwanted pregnancy, yet we insist that her choice must be blind. Why must women be rendered criminals for wanting sons?"

Madagascar troops thwart coup attempt

Antananarivo

REBELS seized the state radio station of the Indian Ocean republic of Madagascar early yesterday, but the Government quickly regained control after the coup attempt failed to secure mass support.

Security forces stormed the radio station and seized 11 rebels, who were armed with automatic rifles, pistols and knives, sources said.

The commando unit in the radio station said it was speaking for a previously unknown Republican Committee of National Salvation and took eight people hostage, all radio technicians and other employees. Several people

were injured when security forces moved in, firing shots in the air and hurling tear gas canisters, the sources said.

After several hours of confusion, the Government said it was in control. Four hours after the rebels seized Radio Madagascar, announcing a "republican government of public safety", the radio broadcast a communiqué from Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Ramabatra, the Prime Minister, saying: "All institutions of the state are in place."

The rebels said their action was intended to end 15 years of dictatorship by President Ratsiraka and his family. (Reuters, AFP)

IF YOU'VE GOT
A BUSINESS
ON THE MOVE,
WE'VE GOT
THE MORTGAGE.

At Town & Country, we know quite a lot about mortgages. Including mortgages for business. You might want a loan to invest in more space. Or a remortgage against your existing premises, to reduce the cost of borrowing. Even up to high percentage advances, we can do it. Just ask, and you'll be dealt with personally, by people who understand what you need - and are able to do it for you. At extremely competitive rates, too. We don't charge arrangement fees, either. If you need help with a commercial mortgage, contact

our Commercial Mortgage Department and we'll get your business moving.

Freeport 98, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex CO15 1BR. Tel: 0255 222555

YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT. WRITTEN QUOTATION AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.



COMMERCIAL MORTGAGES

Pick of the Week



An ivory netsuke of a South Sea Island drummer, signed Shugetsu, 18th century. 14.5 cm. high. Estimate: £10,000 - 15,000

CHRISTIE'S

THIS IMPORTANT NETSUKE by the eminent maker Hara Shugetsu (1764-1771) was once in the collection of the connoisseur H.J. Joly. It was illustrated on the cover of his authoritative book on netsuke which was published in 1915 to raise funds for the Red Cross, but subsequently disappeared without trace. It recently surfaced in the collection of the late Ron Summerfield, the Cheltenham antiques dealer whose enormous collection provided the longest auction this century when sold by Christie's last autumn. It is included in the sale of Fine Netsuke, Inro and Pipecases at Christie's, King Street, on Wednesday, 16 May at 7.00 p.m., which will coincide with the International Netsuke Convention at the Park Lane Hotel from 12 to 19 May.

For further information on this and other sales in the next week please call Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

8 King Street, London SW1
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7
164 - 166 Bath Street, Glasgow

Ronald Butt

Labour fails to convince

The Labour Party is now benefiting greatly from public impatience with the Conservatives and the urge for a change of some sort. That is why it did so well in the local elections. But it is also clear that the Conservatives retain the votes of many of the disaffected whose decision is determined largely by their dislike of Labour. That is why, although the Tories did badly, they fared much better than the public opinion polls had suggested.

Negative voting, a feature in all elections, is particularly evident at the moment, and could be decisive when the general election comes. If, however, it is now principally of benefit to Labour, in the general election it is likely to be of much greater help to the Tories. For the moment, preoccupied with protest against the Government, the voters have been content to draw reassurance from Mr Kinnock's successes in bringing the left to heel, from his acknowledgement of market forces and his new realism on defence. It may be different when the voters turn their minds to thinking in detail about what Labour would do in power.

It is now 24 years since Labour won a majority through its own merit. In both 1964 and 1966 the country was won by what was presented as a new model of social democracy: a mixture of socialism, pragmatism, efficiency and in favour of change by agreement, not compulsion. Labour has never enjoyed a real victory since. It was denied a proper majority in both elections in 1974, and Jim Callaghan's government came eventually to depend on the Liberal pact. Although the public had lost confidence in the Tories, it expressed an ingrained distaste for a Labour Party that had swung wildly to the left (with Mr Kinnock's approval at the time). The question now is whether Labour can again win votes in its own right.

John Smith is doing his best. He preaches market forces and recently declared that Labour would not connive at devaluation to allow for British inflation. Nor, he says, would Labour help companies that priced themselves out of the market or unions that priced workers out of jobs. But these are generalities. The question now is how far Labour can address itself to the practical concerns which will determine the votes it must win. That will be the test for the paper to be published later this month which brings up to date last year's policy review, *Meet the Challenge: Make the Change*.

For example, the new document will assert a concern for private investment and a wish for partnership with private industry. But will it unambiguously allay the doubts raised by Bryan Gould last year when he revealed that when the privatized utilities are taken

back into majority public ownership, there might be no money left for dividends, after the claims of investment and price obligations to consumers have been met?

Mr Kinnock tried to explain this away by saying that these shareholders, like any others, would have their claim on dividends after provision for investment and training. But since the only point of Labour's majority public ownership is to give the government the last word on investment and consumer prices, what would "market forces" and shareholders' rights really be worth? It is largely in the privatized utilities that most new small investors have put their money, and it will take more to reassure them than generalities and Mr Gould's transfer from his shadow Trade position to Environment.

Again, there are the doubts over public spending, taxation, and the economy. Mr Smith says that although it is right to borrow for investment it is not right to borrow for Labour's welfare spending. So the money can only come from the taxes of people earning more than £18,000 a year, who include many of the voters Labour needs.

Above all, there is the sour egalitarianism which still pervades Labour thinking, nationally and locally: its humourless commitment to more bureaucratic waste in a ministry for women, more costly, divisive and pointless legislation for "equal opportunities and racial equality" (not to mention "lesbian and gay rights") and a commitment to have nothing but comprehensive education, despite the general recognition of the damage done by the application of this principle regardless of circumstances. A description of the nightmare conditions thus created in Labour's egalitarian masterwork, Holland Park School, was given recently in, of all places, *The Guardian*.

Labour cannot see that the flight by parents who can ill afford it to the independent sector has largely to do with equipment and premises, but with a search for standards of teaching, corporate behaviour, literacy, numeracy and languages which so many inner-city state schools no longer provide. Yet Labour would even abolish the escape route of "opted out" schools and assisted places.

Despite Mr Smith's efforts, the party's devils are not yet cast out. Labour is still far from understanding what it is in its character that makes it so intrinsically distasteful to many potential supporters. Mrs Thatcher, of course, does understand this; hence her detailed attack on Labour policies in her weekend speech to the Scottish Tories. It will not, however, be what she says about Labour, but what Labour reveals of itself, that will make up the voters' minds.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

The old song tells us to "accentuate the positive, eliminate the negative", and a splendid pupil, Mr Kenneth Baker has proved. For more than a week, his beaming presence has accentuated the positive side of losing 200 local government seats. This was followed on Friday by the announcement of the highest inflation figures for eight years.

"We are heading for the clearer, open sea, where the wind of public opinion can fill our sails!" chorried Mr Baker, wind of another kind filling his own sails.

History is full of bad news. Current affairs seems to admit of none. Perhaps things really have looked up. But my own analysis is simpler: the Ancients just lacked a Mr Baker.

Take the Exodus. After a formidable campaign by the Almighty, the only press release we have was that put out by His own press officer — Moses.

First, says this version, the Lord turned the Nile into blood "and the fish that was in the river died; and the river stank" — then "the frogs came up, and covered the land" following which "all the dust of the land became lice."

That was just before "there came a grievous swarm of flies." Rather later, "all the cattle of Egypt died," then came "boils, breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast." These boils heralded the hail, "and fire, mingled with the hail."

Next came the locusts "and very grievous were they." While Pharaoh wavered, "there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days." Finally — for good measure — the Lord slaughtered all the Egyptian first-born. And off ran the Israelites, through the Red Sea.

So runs the Authorised Version. And we have no other version, for Pharaoh did not have Kenneth Baker as party chairman. Let us, though, try to imagine how Mr Baker would have handled this blip in the fortunes of Egyptian domestic politics.

the emergency services for their magnificent work," he would have said. "They have been hard-pressed of late; and, of course, our hearts go out to the relatives of the unfortunate victims."

"But it is a fact that defence spending needed to be trimmed and a reduction in the numbers of our armed forces was always on the cards. This freak storm — for, despite the wider rumours, that is what it was — has simply hastened the inevitable."

"I naturally regret the sharp overnight increase, recently, in cot-deaths, but suggestions that this tragic coincidence has embraced all our first-born are pure media speculation. Likewise, the so-called 'black-out' last week: it is true that we had three days of unusually poor visibility, but this was probably caused by industrial smog arising from the period of sustained economic growth we are undoubtedly entering."

"The locusts were an inconvenience: let us not try to dodge that. But agricultural surpluses were a problem. The locusts have removed them. The hail was also helpful, as was the sharper-than-expected natural cull of our livestock, which preceded it. I must emphasize, there is no possible danger in eating meat from the carcasses of diseased cattle."

"I must say, I am fed up with people whingeing about boils. Personal hygiene is an individual responsibility, and — while I would not go all the way with Mrs. Currie in blaming boils, flies and lice entirely on bathing habits in the North — the health service can only do so much."

"As you know, frogs are an endangered species. I am pleased to announce that, under our new Green policies, there has been an increase of almost spectacular proportions in the population of these valuable bio-indicators."

"Change brings its problems. It would be idle to deny that recent developments have been without inconvenience for some of our people. But the underlying trend is still strongly upwards. I think you will agree, gentlemen, that — under the inspired leadership of Mrs Margaret Nefertiti — things can only go up."

Bernard Levin considers the claim

by historian David Irving that

Hitler's gas chambers did not exist

Last week, a strange and harrowing event took place just outside Berlin. Representatives of Jewish communities from many lands had gathered for this year's World Jewish Congress; to hold it in Berlin must have been for many a fraught and traumatic experience. Yet more painful was their pilgrimage to Wannsee, hard by the city. Wannsee was the spot where the Final Solution, the extermination of all Europe's Jewry, was decided.

May they rest in peace. But some people are trying to ensure that they will not. A year or two ago, there was something of a stir at the publication in Britain of a broadsheet, entitled *Holocaust News*. It was quite well designed and laid out; the idea was to make people think that it was a newspaper, but there were no further editions. It was a mad, stale and disgusting thing, the slaughter of the Jews by the Nazis had never happened. True, some had died of natural causes, and others were shot for sabotaging the German war effort, but mass extermination was a fiction, put about by the Jews themselves.

The writers of this stuff were a group of British Nazis (the very phrase sounds ludicrous, does it not?) who had taken their material from a pamphlet called *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which had appeared a few years previously, written by a British Nazi called Verrall and published under a pseudonym, Richard Harwood. (For Heaven's sake do not confuse him with Ronald Harwood, the playwright, who is as nice a Jewish boy as ever donned a yarmulka.)

I was urged to denounce these ravings, even to initiate legal proceedings. I did neither; instead, I begged everybody to keep calm, saying that these people, however foul or deranged, were of no consequence, would have no lasting effect, and had no hope of exterminating anybody or anything except their own flesh. Anyway, *Holocaust News* was never heard of again.

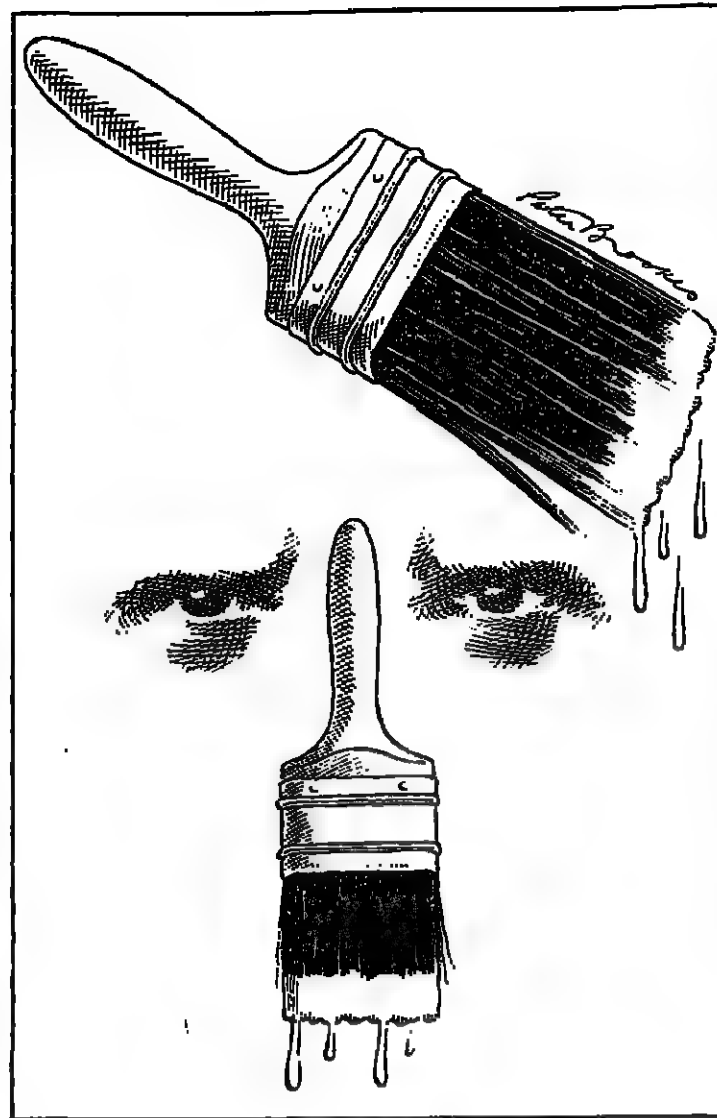
Now, however, a new pestilence has made its way into the history

of Nazi murder, and in this case the infection could spread. Mr David Irving, the very peculiar historian (some of his books can be, at least in part, taken seriously), has joined the *Holocaust News*/Richard Harwood camp, and declared that, indeed, there were no gas chambers.

As befits a man of rather more intelligence and sophistication than the riff-raff of the earlier publications, Irving does not simply declare that no Jews were killed by the Nazis; indeed, he boldly admits that some were shot, some starved, some killed in air raids (well, that was the wicked Churchill's doing, of course), some died in epidemics (including Anne Frank), and some froze to death. But there were no gas-chambers at Auschwitz or Treblinka or anywhere else, no mass killing, no Holocaust. Shucks.

It is necessary, I think, to go back a little in the somewhat controversial life of Mr Irving. He first came to general notice in 1970, when he traduced a Second World War naval hero, Captain John Broome, was sued for libel, and ordered to pay £40,000 in damages, £25,000 being punitive damages for the outrageousness of his charges. (Last week I was criticizing massive libel damages; I must say that in this case the figures were fully justified.) Shortly afterwards, he sued for libel an author who had castigated him very strongly, only to throw in his hand and run away from the proceedings on the day before he was due to appear, after three years of procrastinating.

Irving is next found in 1977, writing a sympathetic biography of Hitler — again, it was not simply eulogistic, and indeed he was willing to admit that Hitler was a trifle anti-Semitic (very open and refreshing of you, sir), and that the SS was his creation. Ah, but Hitler had nothing to do with the Final Solution, indeed did not know about it until late in the war. He did, Irving agrees, know about the extermination of physically and mentally handicapped people, but the dear, tender-hearted fellow stopped all that. Summing up,



Irving said that if Hitler were put alongside Roosevelt, Truman and Churchill, he would be hard put to it to say which of them was the most callous.

From then on, Irving's admiration for Hitler has steadily grown, along with his denigration of Churchill. Hitler's most obvious opponent; at one point, he came up with the charge that Churchill had fiddled his income tax, and at another he asserted that he was an alcoholic and, for good measure, a coward. After that, Irving gradually began to slither away from his earlier criticisms of Hitler.

After a time, however, he realized — he is, after all, quite an intelligent man — that there was an insuperable obstacle in the way of

his campaign to install Hitler on a marble column, flanked not by a mere Three Graces but a dozen or more. If Hitler did not order the Holocaust, and found out about it only much later, why did he do nothing to stop the exterminations — as Irving says he did in the case of the handicapped? The answer, in Irving's logic, is that there could never have been any exterminations. Whence his conversion to the *Holocaust News* belief.

As anyone who has followed me this far will guess, Mr Irving, though he has now thrown in his lot with company he earlier avoided, has not lost all his subtlety. Although he insists that the gas chambers were imaginary, he agrees, the open-minded fellow,

that Jews *did* die in Auschwitz at the hands of Nazis — a total of 74,000, though of even this somewhat reduced number half died of natural causes. Nor has he gone back on his admission that Jews were done away with in other ways. But gas chambers? You must be — er — joking.

Irving is nothing if not consistent. He knew, of course, that Hitler had had no hand in the Holocaust, and he had said so. Now that he knows that there was no Holocaust anyway, he must go further: full rehabilitation is essential, and he tells us that he has "deleted every reference to 'factories of death' from the revised edition of my Hitler biography".

Yet there is still one barrier in his path, and again the careful historian must deal with it. He does not deny that in Germany and those countries which were to fall to the Nazis, there were millions more Jews than there were after the war. If the exterminations were mythical, what happened to those millions? Pause and see whether you can think up an ingenious answer, however mad, to that question; he had to, after all.

Give up? The Jews were "whisked into new homes, lives and identities in the Middle East [sic: Israel], leaving their old, discarded identities behind as 'missing persons'." Here the *de-davant* Abraham Cohen has become Isaac Goldberg, there the former Isaac Goldberg will answer to no name but Abraham Cohen; now a Stein becomes a Stern, and a Stern a Stein: anon Levy transmogrifies into Dreifus and in the twinkling of an eye Dreifus is Levy to the life. ("Did King Solomon call himself Saunders? Did Moses and Aaron call themselves Moss Bros?")

You may think I should have dismissed Irving's lunacies as I did *Holocaust News* and the mad old crone I met in Selfridges' food-store the other day, keening about the wickedness and ubiquity of the Jews to a quivering assistant whom she had pinned against the spring onions. You may be right. But when truly evil nonsense comes in the respectable garb of a historian, it is surely necessary to reveal him for what he is: a man for whom Hitler is something of a hero and almost everything of an innocent, and for whom Auschwitz is a Jewish deception.

David Taylor on Kenneth Clarke's dilemma as he seeks to establish priorities

Delicate surgery of hospital funding

Even if Kenneth Clarke succeeds in extracting extra money from the Treasury for his health service reforms, he will still face tough decisions over where to concentrate NHS funds.

The dilemma was starkly illustrated last Friday. That morning *The Times* published an eloquent letter from a surgeon, Richard Nottley, describing how the closure of the urology ward at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, in the Tory heartland, could destroy the specialist service he and his team have built up over the past 20 years. At the same time the Government announced to the Scottish Conservative conference that Scotland was to receive a new £20 million heart transplant unit.

The logic of Mr Clarke's reforms, which are currently going through Parliament, is to devolve as much money and responsibility as possible to purchasers at district level, or below, from where Mr Nottley, and other district specialists look for their funding.

But there are also powerful arguments for supporting national and regional centres of excellence

for high-cost, low-volume treatments like heart transplants, or neurosurgery. The money for these centres is taken, or "top-sliced", from the total available before it is distributed among the districts, so reducing what is available at local level. Mr Clarke is unlikely to be able to please everyone.

Mr Nottley's district, South West Surrey, was in the past relatively privileged in terms of health funding, but is now clearly under significant financial pressure. Last year, for instance, the increase in its cash budget was only about 4 per cent. Similarly this year the increase in its total resources will be well below the rate of inflation.

This pressure stems in part from the deliberate shift in the balance of NHS resources in favour of other, previously less advantaged areas of England. To a degree, also, the district's problems reflect the cost of success achieved by individuals like Mr Nottley in the traditional NHS system.

If surgeons or physicians based in NHS hospitals attract patients

from other NHS districts, the receiving area has had to pay some of their costs. Unlike the situation in a private hospital, where normally more work brings more resources, excellence in the NHS has in the past tended to bring with it the threat of local cuts.

A key objective for the Working For Patients reforms currently being introduced by the Government is that drawing in more patients from other parts of the NHS, should enable districts to increase their budgets rather than to exhaust them. This will help to ensure that units like that run by Mr Nottley (which for the moment is continuing its work with 15 beds in another part of the Royal Surrey, rather than the 24 beds it had in the closed specialist ward) will not end up as losers. But like all other radical treatments, even this part of the Government's plan for a better NHS has its risks and potential complications.

First, it will work only if there is enough money in the NHS to allow the internal market to function appropriately. Roger Freeman, who moved from the

Department of Health to Transport just a week ago, has acknowledged that this year overall NHS cash growth may barely equal that required by inflation alone. Mr Clarke's reported demands to the Treasury for £3 billion extra would amount to little more than 10 per cent of the 1990 health budget.

And second, within the service, health authorities must play their new purchasing role with adequate objectivity. If instead of buying the best available in the NHS internal market they merely buy what is cheapest locally, some NHS specialist services could be exposed to new threats. That is unlikely to apply to units such as Mr Nottley's, which treat relatively common conditions and diseases. But in the high-cost, low-volume fields, the danger is considerable.

The Department of Health is now facing difficult decisions about where to devolve more resources for district-level purchases once the new system is in place, and where to make firm provisions for protecting vulnerable centres of excellence through

continuing the practice of "top-slicing". But consultants in units with regional responsibilities in specialties such as cystic fibrosis or radiology fear that future developments might undermine their existing centres.

Committed individuals like Richard Nottley are clearly right to fight for adequate funding for the services they know their patients need. We should all be grateful to him, and those like him. But some sympathy should also be reserved for those whose less popular "surgical" task is to manage the financial aspects of health care and to divide limited resources between many deserving ends.

Nearly every public opinion survey finds in favour of more spending on the health service. But we have to accept that more cash, whether at national and regional, or local district level, requires other choices — for example, fewer BMWs, and fewer roads to run them on.

The author is Fellow in Health Policy Analysis at the Kings Fund Institute.

Tightening the purse strings

A Cabinet ministers line up to press John Major for an extra £15 billion in public expenditure next year, Labour's spending plans — or at least those it will disclose — are beginning to seem modest by comparison.

Kenneth Clarke reportedly wants an extra £3 billion to buy off public anxiety about the NHS before the next election. Yet when Robin Cook, the shadow health secretary, last month publicly raised the prospect of increased expenditure on the NHS under a Labour government, he was discreetly warned by the Labour leadership to avoid any pledges to specific expenditure which Conservative Central Office could cost.

Both Cook and John Smith, the shadow chancellor, deny any row, but any potential Labour minister who makes detailed spending commitments is putting himself on a collision course with Smith and Margaret Beckett, the shadow first secretary to the Treasury. Their parsimonious approach almost makes Major look like a spendthrift.

A senior Labour source says: "Smith and Beckett are presiding over Labour's own Star Chamber. They sit at one end of a big table in a small room and the shadow minister sits at the other end pleading his case. They are rigorous and relentless." The caution is understandable, given Labour's expensive promises in the past, which the Tories seized upon with the claim that they could be paid for only by huge tax increases. Labour's much vaunted policy

review, published last year, was carefully filled with Gordon Brown's promise to remove any specific spending commitments. A similar approach has been adopted for Labour's new policy document, to be published next week, which will form the basis of its election manifesto.

Tory Central Office concedes privately that the exercise has worked: it has still not managed to put a figure on Labour's plans, though a team of City economists reckons they will cost £18 billion. But even that does not measure up to the £15 billion increase in 1991 spending programmes which ministers are now said to be seeking — on top of the £12.3 billion already approved. Central Office is reduced to saying of the Labour programme: "It will all end in tears."

Atom bombe

The Royal Society is not the place one would expect to find a cookery demonstration, but its rarified intellectual atmosphere was disturbed last week by the culinary aromas created by Nicholas Kurti, Professor Emeritus of Physics at Oxford. The Romanian-born professor, who is 81, lists his recreations in *Who's Who* as "cooking, enjoying its results and judiciously applying physics to the noble art of cookery." Combining his two great loves, he showed the audience of scientists and food industry executives how to produce a soft-boiled egg free of any risk of salmonella, by immersing it in water at 62° for 20 minutes. Then he provided a logic-defying Baked Alaska with hot jam in the centre of an iced meringue. He also



DIARY

exposed as charlatans those restaurateurs who offer fresh pineapple sorbet. The fruit's "unique chemical structure" rendered such a concoction impossible — and he proved it with the aid of complex chemical formulae. But, it seems, the demonstration was a one-off, and the Royal Society has no plans to confer honorary membership on TV cooks Keith Floyd or Fanny Craddock or on our own estimable Frances Bissell.

Just like Mafeking

Government whips in the House of Lords will be greatly relieved tomorrow when the first of the nine recently announced Tory life peers is introduced. Two new Labour peers, Lords Clinton-Davis and Lord Morris of Castle Morris, were introduced on separate days last week, and within hours each found himself tipping the balance as the Government lost two separate amendments to the Community Care Bill by a single vote. To make matters worse, on the second occasion on Thursday, one of the Tory absentees was none other than Lord Denham, the Government chief whip. Al-

though Mrs Thatcher nominated only five new Labour peers to the Tories' nine, the Government lost those two votes simply because the Opposition was quicker off the mark in getting its newly ennobled into the Chamber. Labour now fears that next time Mrs Thatcher will be tempted to stack the odds even more in Tory favour.

Whistle-stop

Not even the Vatican is immune from the World Cup fever now sweeping Italy. The Pope, perhaps intrigued by Diego Maradona's attribution of the controversial goal that put England out of the last World Cup to "the hand of God", has asked for a ticket for the final in Rome's Olympic Stadium in July. Although his presence has not been

Are you sure he's an England supporter?



confirmed, the Vatican is certainly taking the World Cup seriously. There will be a "special event" for fans and players in the Rome basilica, where paintings of the life of Christ will be on show. Clergy in the 12 cities where matches are to be played will

arrange guided tours of churches and masses in various languages (they may also do a brisk trade in hooligan concessions), and an ecumenical service will be held in Sicily for the predominantly Muslim Egyptian team. But the Vatican refuses to be drawn on two questions: given that his native Poland failed to reach the finals, who will the Pope be supporting, and on whose side will "the hand of God" be this time?

● Is this not just a little provocative? Marianne Wiggins, otherwise known as Mrs Salman Rushdie, has given her new collection of short stories the unlikely title *Learning Urdu*. Urdu being the native tongue of 90 million Muslims. Like any return to normality in her husband's life, the book has been delayed.

Cashing in

The demise of apartheid in South Africa is reflected in a decision by the Reserve Bank to remove the unfashionably long-haired portrait of Jan van Riebeeck, leader of the first Dutch settlers at the Cape, from banknotes and replace it with an assortment of wildlife. Carefully avoiding any reference to the changing political landscape, it says the move will prevent counterfeiting and meet the requirements of sophisticated sorting machines. The ANC, meanwhile, is to register its once-banned and now ubiquitous spear-and-shield emblem as a trademark. The purpose, a spokesman says, is "to ensure that merchants cashing in on our popularity do so with our approval" — and at the same time swell ANC coffers.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

DEVOLVE AND RULE

Not since the palmy days of 1955 has the Conservative and Unionist Party achieved more than 50 per cent of the Scottish popular vote. Today, with only 10 out of 72 Scottish seats at Westminster, the strain on the authority and credibility of the Tories is severe. It is increasingly difficult for the party to sustain the concept of government by consent other than by appeals to the concept of Union. The Scottish electorate continues to return a rising number of Labour and Liberal Democrat candidates, and to think nationalist thoughts.

Mrs Thatcher, who is by way of being an English nationalist, travels north several times a year to give her personal attention to this tiresome state of affairs. She had a busy time on Saturday, sailing down the Clyde in a nuclear submarine and dining in Edinburgh Castle with the Scottish Rugby Union. "A woman's work is never done," she confided to the Tory faithful in conference in Aberdeen. She also told them that the Opposition was trying to breathe new life into the "corpse of socialism", which virtually every country in Europe was burying "full fathom five".

Yet certain other countries in Europe are breathing life into a perhaps more potent -ism which she did not mention: small country nationalism. If the unthinkable is now being thought in Lithuania, similar mental processes are at work in the land of Calvin and oakleaves, the Thatcher family attachment to Gleneagles and Glenlivet notwithstanding. The Conservative Party asserts with justice that it is the party which offers people more say in the running of their own affairs. This sits oddly with its recent treatment of Scotland, both over devolution generally and in the imposition on that country of the poll tax as a somewhat bizarre political experiment.

The Tories last flirted seriously with some form of Scots devolution in the late seventies. Mrs Thatcher herself, a year into her leadership, assured a meeting of prospective candidates at the Perth conference in 1977 that "there will definitely be a Scottish Assembly". The 1979 manifesto merely pledged "discussions" on a future Scots government, a pledge that remains unfulfilled.

The Conservatives were quick to see that the assembly proposals, then also being hawked by a Labour government desperate for minority

party votes, would burden Scotland with an additional layer of bureaucracy and might potentially threaten the Union. Since four out of five Scots vote for parties that support the Union, the Tories reverted to the view that the only sensible posture was to endorse the status quo. This view has the support of much of the business community. The chief executive of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce told the Aberdeen conference that a devolved Scottish assembly with tax-raising powers would make Scotland the most heavily taxed part of the United Kingdom.

This, however, no longer meets the bill of Scots voters deeply sceptical of the deeds of Westminster even where they stop short of full devolution, let alone independence: a scepticism believed to be shared by Mrs Thatcher's able secretary of state, Mr Malcolm Rifkind. If the tide of public opinion is to be turned, Conservative politicians must shed their intellectual lethargy and come up with some new ideas, or a more sympathetic approach to some old ones.

A starting point could be the oldest of them all, to establish the parliamentary Scottish Grand Committee in Edinburgh, with the Secretary of State answerable to them. There are many problems in this, notable that of a cabinet minister having to answer in Scotland to an overwhelmingly hostile political audience. But that might be no bad thing - as many a colonial administrator has known to his pain but possible benefit. The committee could at least debate, on Scottish soil, a range of functions either delegated or feasible to delegate to St Andrew's House, including the legal system, education, transport and most of local government. Such a committee could even be given discretion over the Scottish budget within overall Treasury cash limits.

Above all, the Grand Committee could turn its mind to the simplification of the structure of local government introduced in Scotland in 1973. The substitution of a system of one-tier, all-purpose councils would slim bureaucracy and increase local accountability. The Government could also win political points north of the border by permitting the Scots once again to take the lead in the reform of local finance - as they were compelled to do in 1989. When it comes to "rethinking the poll tax", Scots MPs of all parties might start the process

PRESIDENT COLLOR'S CRUSADE

President Collor de Mello's decision to cut Brazil's overblown civil service by more than a quarter within one month, abolishing around 360,000 jobs, is as audacious as the assault on hyper-inflation he launched on taking office in March. Nowhere in the world, certainly nowhere in Europe, has 20th-century bureaucratic centralism found so determined an opponent.

The Cabinet meeting at which he delivered the ultimatum to his ministers, and also committed his Government to privatize one state enterprise a month from July, was conducted under the gaze of television cameras. President Collor's strategy for taking the Brazilian economy by storm has relied on popular support to overcome the resistance of congressmen and bureaucrats.

Cutting the state payroll is essential if President Collor is to come near his target of reducing public spending by £12 billion this year. Unless he does, his victory over inflation, which has been reduced to near-zero from 4,854 per cent, will be short-lived. The head of Brazil's central bank contends that while inflation has been knocked down, the referee has only counted to three.

Critics say that the merger of ministries and closure of agencies will paralyse the federal administration just when it is charged with implementing the most radical economic shake-up in Brazil's history. That would carry more weight if it were not that thousands of Brazil's 1.6 million "maharajahs", as the civil service elite is called, owe their jobs to political patronage and are notoriously under-employed.

Those guaranteed job security under the 1988 constitution will not be sacked, but will be put "in reserve", on reduced pay. Since most civil service perks, such as cars and free

houses, are already being withdrawn, Senator Collor hopes the recipients will feel the draught and head for the private sector. But the private sector has been savagely disrupted by the President's game of Russian roulette with the Brazilian monetary system. His crusade against inflation began with an 18-month freeze on some £70 billion in individual and company savings and deposits; new taxes (including a wealth tax); dramatic reductions in government subsidies and liberalization of imports.

These measures have been immensely successful so far, but monetary stability has been purchased at the cost of a sharp recession. Industrial production fell by a quarter in March alone, and the automobile, steel and capital goods industries are operating at a fraction of capacity. Hundreds of thousands of workers in the construction industry have been laid off and, ominously for the President's standing with the "shirtless and barefooted", the informal economy is also hard-hit.

The Government now faces the delicate task of averting long-term recession without reigniting inflation or recreating the corrupt cartel relationship between government and business which President Collor has staked his reputation on breaking. The civil service cuts, and the privatization of Brazil's feather-bedded state enterprises, will need to be as drastic as promised to provide the revenue to inject into productive enterprise.

Brazil's foreign creditors were told this month to wait for their money. They have every interest in being patient. Brazil, with half South America's population and long described as a country with a great tomorrow, might be on the brink of realizing its potential as the power house of a continent.

CELEBRITY GAMBIT

Those drumming fingers of President Gorbachev, as he was booted off Lenin's Mausoleum on May Day, suggest that an organized anti-communist opposition might well be a serious matter. If glasnost means anything, the Soviet public will soon learn that one of its darlings, the world chess champion, Mr Gary Kasparov, has given his blessing to a new political party, the Radical Democrats, dedicated to ending the communist ascendancy.

In Britain, second only to the Soviet Union at Mr Kasparov's game, people would scoff at a party which made much of an endorsement by a chess champion. Chess masters are at best seen as unworried, at worst as monomaniacs. Who cares how Mr Nigel Short or Mr Jonathan Speelman cast their votes?

Mr Gorbachev, however, knows that the Russians were crack chess-players long before the Revolution. "And I suppose the ringleader is that Herr Bronstein from the chess room," declared the head waiter at the Cafe Central in Vienna in November 1917. It was. Not only Trotsky, but Lenin and Stalin too revered the game. Chess masters flourished under their patronage - but only when they avoided politics.

Mr Kasparov's intervention was couched in the uncompromising style which (along with the youth, good looks and membership of the Moscow fast set) has helped to make him not merely a chess genius, but a celebrity. He is reported to have told his former ghost-writer, Mr Donald Treford, that Mr Gorbachev "is an apparition, and will always stay that way". This is fighting talk. Were Mr Kasparov not the one of his most valuable ambassadors to the West, Mr Gorbachev would make him rue his words. The Soviet state still controls the lives of its sportsmen in countless insidious ways.

What are the Soviet Union's millions of chess-players to make of it all? Brought up to believe in a "Soviet school of chess", they came to regard the royal game as virtually Soviet property. Since the rise of Mr Kasparov, however, a question mark has hung over this last, fragile realm of Soviet supremacy. Would the world champion follow the path of emigration chosen by so many Soviet artists and, indeed, chess masters?

If Mr Kasparov does indeed intend to take an active part in Soviet politics, the answer would seem to be no. But this raises another question. Does he hope to become a keeper of the nation's conscience, of the improbable kind that totalitarian systems seem to cast up in their death agonies? In the West celebrities do sometimes enjoy political careers. President Reagan and Miss Glenda Jackson hail from screen and stage, Senator Bill Bradley and Mr Bob Hawke from sport, Herr Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker from nuclear physics. But there seems to be no vacancy in the older democracies for the role which the late Andrei Sakharov created for himself in the Soviet Union, or Mr Vaclav Havel now has in Czechoslovakia.

Just as Sakharov sacrificed both the privileges of an academician and a brilliant career as a physicist for the sake of his beliefs; just as Mr Havel saw none of his plays performed for two decades and has now ascended another kind of stage altogether; so Mr Kasparov must know that his political ambitions put at risk his pre-eminence in the empyrean of the 64 squares. Unless he is prepared for defeats, both in politics and at the board, his brave words will be in vain. As an Armenian and a Jew, Mr Kasparov can have few illusions. But he is an asset to the Soviet opposition.

Employee vetting by police records

From Mr Bill Hebenau

Sir, Your report (May 8) on the growth of pre-employment vetting by police records is to be welcomed. However, as a local government research and policy officer with some experience in this area, I feel that the comments of Miss Kate Main of the Association of County Councils' education department, as quoted in your report, provide your readers with a false sense of reassurance.

At present, there is no agreed guidance at local authority level on how selection panels and others should assess the "relevance" or otherwise of someone's criminal background. Therefore, it is perfectly possible for a person with a particular criminal record to be refused a post in one authority and to be offered an almost identical post with a neighbouring authority.

Similarly, there is no agreed local authority-level training available to officers having to make these difficult decisions. Some authorities have invested considerable time and effort into integrating matters raised by the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (1974) and reasons for the various exemptions into their recruitment and selection procedures. Others offer no training whatsoever. In addition, there is no agreed appeals procedure for those refused employment based on police record checks.

Given that the Home Office informs us that around 10 per cent of the population has some form of criminal record and that soon there may not be many jobs left in the economy which are not covered by vetting arrangements, it is of great importance that practical concerns are fully and openly addressed. Equally, there needs to be a recognition of the dangers inherent in the murky

moral arena in which vetting now assumes pride of place.

Yours sincerely,
BILL HEBAU,
660 Radcliffe Road,
Bolton, Lancashire.

From Mr Terry Thomas

Sir, Your report "Huge growth in vetting by police records" throws a welcome light on a murky system. The Commons Home Affairs Committee report on the subject in April triggered the debate, and asked three main questions: to whom should the records be available? What information should be disclosed? And how can we be sure information relates to the right person?

The committee has, however, missed an equally significant fourth question. How do you use information disclosed to make a proper vetting decision? In other words how do you make sense of past behaviour to try to judge future behaviour? How do you account for concepts of rehabilitation, or the relevance of old offences? How do you account for the passage of time, over many years in some cases?

The Home Affairs Committee may say these are not their questions to answer. In which case, whose questions are they? And is anyone asking them? Are personnel managers or others involved with selection taking any more than a common-sense approach that just follows a prejudicial rule of thumb? If they are not, then a reported million checks a year with no indicators of effectiveness are not much more than an act of faith.

Yours faithfully,
TERRY THOMAS,
Leeds Polytechnic,
Department of Social Studies,
Calverley Street,
Leeds, West Yorkshire.

Abortion limit

From Mr David Martin, MP for Portsmouth South (Conservative)

Sir, Nigel Cameron, Editor of *Ethics and Medicine* (May 2), described the vote in the House of Commons abandoning any upper time limit under the 1929 Infant Life Preservation Act as profoundly disturbing and largely unintended. He believes it should not be allowed to stand.

Many people do not realise that the 1929 Act never applied to Scotland, where the only legislative basis is the 1967 Abortion Act which contains no time limits. There do not seem to have been any developments along the lines feared by Dr Cameron.

Now the law will be the same for all, I have no doubt the same high standards of the medical profession and ethics will apply throughout England and Wales as in Scotland for the last 23 years.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MARTIN,
House of Commons.

Museum cuts

From Professor D. T. Donovan

Sir, The Natural History Museum's new corporate plan is wholly illogical. While the trustees and management do not seem to realise that the very business of curating its collections and properly identifying and cataloguing them is the major skill in which the museum is unrivalled, and is the only "marketable expertise" which the museum can offer.

This sometimes (but not always) unexecuted "routine" work is the bedrock of all research in biology. Although the staff have a wide range of ancillary skills, the museum cannot transform itself overnight into a consultancy on ecology or some other temporarily fashionable field. Its existing skills are the only ones that it can legitimately offer. It should cherish them carefully during the present difficult times.

Yours faithfully,
D. T. DONOVAN,
52 Willow Road, NW3.

Wannsee ceremony

From Mr Michael May

Sir, We are both astonished and insulted at the suggestion made in your dispatch from West Berlin that Elie Wiesel, who penned the moving words for the World Jewish Congress ceremony at the Wannsee villa, had absented himself for political reasons (early editions, May 9).

What the report suggests is a harmful distortion in view of Mr Wiesel's long and close relationship with the WJC. Indeed, Mr Wiesel specifically drafted the poignant tribute read by WJC delegates at the moving ceremony

at the explicit request of WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman.

Mr Wiesel had made it clear, in news accounts which appeared one week earlier, that he was unable to attend because of prior scheduling commitments, and that he was demonstrating his solidarity with the World Jewish Congress in composing the powerful lines to be read on the occasion of the May 8 commemoration.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MAY,
(Director, UK Office),
World Jewish Congress,
11 Hertford Street, W1.
May 10.

President Havel's play

From the Chairman of Westminster Productions Ltd.

Sir, Your Diarist (May 3) suggested that the Westminster production of the Havel play, *Temptation*, made it out to be an attack on the present Government. We are being bombarded with letters asking, is this a political play attacking the present Government?

The answer is definitely not. It is a play in which Havel deals in a very dramatic and a very humorous way with the perils of com-

promise with evil. It has been set in London because Havel's concern has been equally for the dangers of compromise in the West as under dictatorship.

It is also a desperate to President Havel to suggest that he may be embarrassed when he comes to London.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH S. WILLIAMS,
(Producer, *Temptation*),
Chairman,
Westminster Productions Ltd.,
Westminster Theatre,
Essex Street, SW1.
May 11.

The Lennon tribute

From Mr Dave Edmunds

Sir, I feel I must comment on Michael Gray's cynical review (May 7) of the John Lennon tribute. The prime motivation of everybody involved in the event was to pay tribute to, and help preserve the name and music of John Lennon, and to generate funds for the Spirit Foundation, which he and Yoko had established two years before his death.

The money from the concert, together with world-wide television sales, will be used for environmental projects and to set up a John Lennon scholarship. The money from the UK will be administered by Liverpool University.

Michael Gray attacked the integrity of the charity, the fund-raisers, the musicians, the city and the people of Liverpool; the talent and sincerity of the artists, and, it seems, anything else that moved. In my view he reinforces the negative attitude and the bewildering desire of the British to put themselves down.

As I stood with the other artists on stage at the end of the evening, the 70-piece orchestra playing behind us, and the 20,000 Liverpoolians all singing "Imagine" in front, I can proudly say I have never been more moved in my

life. When the concert is shown around the world on the next anniversary of John's birth, it will become apparent how unnecessarily vicious this "review" was. Anyone who saw the broadcast will already know, it was not a "musical disaster".

The world does not need Mr Gray to tell it what John Lennon would or would not have liked.

Shame on him.

Yours etc.,
DAVE EDMUNDS (Musical Director, "The Lennon Tribute"),
Polar Union,
119-121 Freston Road, W11.
May 9.

From Mr Alan G. Carr

Sir, Michael's Gray's article on the John Lennon concert, which I attended, appeared to seek to cause the maximum insult possible to anyone involved in the event (not to mention the entire population of the city of Liverpool). It has to be conceded that the absence of Miss Minogue's isometric routines would not have been greatly lamented. True, the choice of "I am the Walrus" for the Liverpool Philharmonic was an appalling error. Even Lou Reed, one of few people who might claim to have eclipsed even Lennon as an influence off-rock

Stepping up the 'poverty trickle'

From Mr Danny Levine

Sir, Your second leader of May 8 ("The poverty trickle") helps to focus attention on the fact that the poorest have not shared - relatively or absolutely - in the prosperity of the majority of this country's citizens over the last few years. That comes as no surprise to those of us who provide services all year round to people in acute need.

The problem, however, goes deeper than your leader suggests. The "trickle-down" theory is not proven domestically or internationally. The Government have been told that fact but have chosen not to listen. Instead, those campaigning against poverty are dismissed as "the shrill voice of vested interests".

Nor are some other Government measures helping. The move to housing benefit - away from board and lodging payments - to cover housing costs, instituted last year, is actually creating more hardship. Why? Because unlike board and lodging rates, housing benefit does not cover all housing costs; thus people have to find the cost of heating and lighting from income support.

Dependent on age that means 15-20 per cent or more of their disposable income. By contrast, my own costs for heat and light are just 5.5 per cent of my disposable income. Again, these facts were known before the measures were introduced, but the principle of switching people with special needs to housing benefit was judged more important than the negative consequences. Nor did the usual "winners and losers" argument apply, because in that case everybody was a loser.

"Targeting" those in greatest need is in danger of being represented as the way of dealing with the problem; but beware that it does not become another "trickle-down" myth. Targeting without agreement across a range of opinion is just a party political tool. It is not an absolute measure of need between competing demands.

Yours faithfully,
DANNY LEVINE (Director),
North West London Housing Association Ltd.,
3rd Floor,
293-299 Kentish Town Road, NW5.
May 9.

From Mrs Hermione Parker
Sir, Those "in the know" have long been aware that the Government's figures on living standards over-estimate the gains made since 1979 by poor families receiving rent and rate rebates. Between 1979 and 1983 it was Government policy to increase council-house rents and rates much faster than the rate of inflation. Rents went up by 130 per cent (on average) and rates by 155 per cent. These increases were stoutly

defended by Government ministers on the grounds that low-income families would qualify for rent and rate rebates. Yet now the official estimates of living-standard changes since 1979 include the rebates as part of net income, without mentioning the hugely increased rents and rates paid out.

Nor is that the end of the story. In April, 1988, as part of the social security reforms inaugurated by Norman Fowler, there were massive cuts in housing benefit, on the grounds that "too many people" were dependent on State welfare (sic). Today, as a result of further massive rent increases, as well as poll tax, history seems set to repeat itself. Once again Government ministers defend the new charges on the grounds that those least able to pay can claim rebates.

More people will qualify for rent rebates and more (over two million more) will qualify for the new community charge benefit. Of those who claim, none will be "better off" in the usual meaning of the word, although they will lose less than they otherwise would.

Unless the Department of Social Security changes its presentation of the figures these changes will be translated into further "rising living standards" at the bottom of the income distribution in a few years' time.

Yours faithfully,
HERMIONE PARKER,
Nettlefield,
Pirbright,
Woking, Surrey.
May 8.

From Mr Ian Flintoff
Sir, It is injudicious of David Willets ("The myth of the ever-poorer poor", May 9) to attempt to refute this week's statistics on poverty in Britain by choosing figures which exclude housing costs.

Over the period in question, 1981-85, housing and accommodation costs in most parts of the country rose steeply, and this effect is instrumental in both the real deterioration in the decline of living standards for the worst-off 10 per cent as well as the increase in homelessness which David Willets acknowledges elsewhere in his article.

It would be wiser, and more honourable, for all concerned to admit that a considerable number of British citizens were, and are, enduring relatively deteriorating living conditions (relative, that is to others) and that the only moral course open to government of any political complexion is to do something rapidly and effectively about it.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FLINTOFF,
22 Chaldon Road,
Fulham, SW6.
May 9.

Saving Spitalfields

From the Chairman of the Spitalfields Historic Buildings Trust

Sir, It is reassuring to read (May 4) that Mr Brian Cheetham, Chief Executive of the Spitalfields Development Group, intends to strive for architectural quality in his proposals for the site of the present fruit and vegetable market.

Since the Royal Fine Art Commission has expressed "profound consternation" at his company's current scheme, we look forward to seeing an entirely fresh solution from a major architect with experience of the special problems which arise from the juxtaposition of modern office accommodation and small-scale historic buildings.

Those of us who have spent the last dozen years or so protecting and restoring what is left of Georgian Spitalfields share your astonishment, Sir (leading article April 30), that the secretary of state should so far have failed to call in for wider scrutiny a scheme that so profoundly affects the largest surviving concentration of early 18th-century buildings in London.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS CARNWATH,
Chairman,
Spitalfields Historic Buildings Trust,
17 Princes Street, E1.
May 10.

Postgraduate income

From Ms Cecilia Busby

Sir, Under new rules which will come in in December, 1990, full-time students will no longer be eligible for housing benefit. While for undergraduates this will supposedly be offset by the advantage of interest-free loans and the higher wage they will command at the end of their course, what about postgraduates, to whom the law will also apply?

Any graduate deciding to do a PhD is already accepting a massive cut in income: the level of the grant is £3,725 for 1990-91, probably less than half what their contemporaries are earning. There is no compensating rise in income once they have completed their PhD, as on average graduates without PhDs are higher earners. In addition, they are ineligible for Government loans. Who is going to contemplate research under these conditions?

What possible justification can the Government give for this policy? Besides creating a drastic shortage of research in the future, it will also involve taking a complete sector of the population outside the welfare system.

Yours faithfully,
CECILIA BUSBY,
14 Melton Road, SW17.
May 4.

A matter of taste

From the Reverend J. D. A. Linn

Sir, I see that my brother has been adding to the discussion on national breakfasts (May 7). His remarks should be treated with reserve. A quarter of a century ago, he and a group of friends gathered every Sunday morning in the town of Seremangang, in Second Division of Borneo, for a post-Communist "English breakfast". It was organised by an American Peace Corps member, and all shared in the preparation.

Breakfast began with sherry. One week it was my brother's task to grill a pound of beef sausages. This he did en bloc, having forgotten to remove the Cellophane wrapping beforehand. Naturally enough, he was the only member of the party to eat them. As he was, at the time, a Royal Marine, I have always felt that this episode says something about the intestinal fortitude of that redoubtable corps - and about his right to comment on matters culinary.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ALAN LINN,
The Rectory,
Kings Lynn, Norfolk.
May 7.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number (071) 782 5046.



The class of '72: Jane Bidder (second from right, centre row) during her North London Collegiate days and (front) catching up with former classmates at their recent reunion



Bound by the old school ties

There was Monica, scarcely changed by producing two children and graduating from teaching maths to running her own maternity hire business. There was Ramune, stylish as ever, having just launched a top-selling woman's weekly. And, over there, were the sophisticated set, a few years older and with noticeably more crows' feet around the eyes. One of them hawking the latest fashion accessory: a baby. Husbands were thin on the ground, the few bemused victims clutched by their wives, hand-bag fashion.

Stories abounded about the absentees: one classmate (now a gynaecologist) had delivered another's baby, a second had married a former classmate's boyfriend, a third had just been made a director of Body Shop.

Why do people go to school reunions, and why are they such a booming business? Benenden and Wycombe Abbey are only two girls' schools which report a stepping up of the old-girl get-togethers.

For Deborah Chapman (Benenden 1955-59), nostalgia and fund raising are only part of the story. "I think people go back to reassure themselves that they look better than their contemporaries — fewer wrinkles and so on. When you reach a certain age, with children leaving the nest, you feel the need to go backwards."

Mrs Chapman — who organized the school's reunion in March this year — gains waspish amusement from re-establishing contact. "I

can't get over the number of rather dreary girls who've married terribly attractive men. Perhaps the men don't want to be eclipsed, so they purposely choose dull partners. Similarly, I'm also amazed by some very pretty women who haven't got married as fast as I would have expected them to. And I've noticed, too, that many plainish girls have blossomed in the intervening years."

Her sister, Victoria, says that the first thing she looks for is what people are wearing. Regulation attire seems to be smart cocktail, and plenty of effort is made.

Simple curiosity needles many a former pupil into seeking out classmates, according to the Association of Representatives of Old Pupils' Societies (Arops). "You don't see this with girls who have just left because they're quite rightly keen to go out into the world," says the chairman, Margaret Carter-Pegg. "But when they reach their late twenties, there is an element of wanting to go back to their roots, both to reassure themselves and to see if people have changed."

Also comes the slow realization that life does not necessarily consist of tailor-made pools of potential friends. "My closest friends today are those I knew in the classroom because we were thrown together for such a long time," Mrs Chapman says.

Dr Aris Ambelas, a consultant psychiatrist for Leicester Health Authority, points out: "One never makes the same attachments after school. One tends to make friends

Are school reunions simply a chance for the successful to show off? Jane Bidder reports on a boom in going back

for professional reasons, rather than because of a general emotional attraction as one did in the classroom, where there was a far wider selection of personalities to choose from. And there is something secure, when you reach a certain age, about finding people from your past." His own experience of school reunions has persuaded him that people do change, even if only in terms of their attractiveness to the opposite sex.

This itch to catch up with the past struck Pam Hamilton-Dick, advertising manager for *The Times* classified section. "I put a personal ad in for myself to trace old school friends, mainly because I am in my thirties. I knew it would be lovely to find out what happened to people of my age group. Perhaps it's because everyone is moving so fast in the Nineties, it would be nice to find something more stable." She received five letters from old friends, and sold the idea of a School Ties column in the paper as a regular Monday event: "So far, it has been

very successful. One woman rang up in the second week to say she had been reunited with classmates from the Thirties whom she assumed were dead."

Dr Ambelas believes those who do turn up to reunions are "more likely to be those who succeeded and lived up to school expectations". Sometimes, old girls turn up to prove the point in reverse. One successful woman lawyer recently returned to her old school to prove she had not been as unpromising as the staff had predicted.

Do people become more interesting as they get older? And if you lost touch with them, was it because they were simply forgettable people? "The conversation can dry up, leaving you to ask the invariable question 'how many children do you have?'," says Victoria Chapman. "That leads to a lengthy spiel about Jeremy being at Cambridge and Lavinia setting up her own interior design business. Old girls tend to be frightfully competitive about their own children. Perhaps this is why people are sometimes scared to go back."

The fear of returning appears to be a female trait, since male reunions, according to Arops, are generally more popular. "I'm not sure why," says Ms Carter-Pegg. "Perhaps it's because men do not seem to mind as much as women how much the events cost."

The cost can vary from £5 for a cocktail evening to a three-figure

sum for a trip abroad. Wycombe Abbey old girls have organized trips to Istanbul, Florence, Venice and Vienna during the last four years, and today a party of 30 leaves for Madrid. These outings are attended mostly by the over-forties and, since only a half dozen or so husbands go along, widows and single travellers need not feel left out.

Isis (Independent Schools Information Service) points out that more schools are organizing reunions now purely to raise money from old boys (again, more generous than old girls) to provide new design and technology centres.

Nor are reunions confined to public schools. The National Association of School Teachers believes that while some modern comprehensives are phasing out the idea, it is still alive and well in former grammar schools. Christine Franklin (Highbury Hill High School 1949-54) is organizing its 61st reunion. "We get old girls as young as 20 and as old as 65-plus. Many of us were working-class pupils, but our school gave us something. I don't know what it was but it is a certain thing that is always there."

Perhaps the final word should go to another old girl who did not want to be named. "I think we all go away from these reunions with a feeling of inadequacy if we have not done as well as the others. Then a couple of years later these feelings fade and the nostalgia takes over. So when the next reunion invitation arrives, the school hymn starts humming in our heads and we accept."

The hard man in soft focus

Is Glasgow the last home of the unreconstructed man — or has the City of Culture swept him away?

Danny Scouler, the hero of William McIlvanney's novel *The Big Man*, takes up a career as a bare-knuckle boxer as the answer to his unemployment and marital disharmony. He is a hard man — the sort who gave Glasgow its reputation for cut-throat razors at every corner and running gang fights in Sauchiehall Street. The kind who conjures up images of drunks and the hoarse cry "see you, Jimmy".

The film adaptation of Mr McIlvanney's book, soon to be released, comes at an unfortunate time. This is, after all, the year when Glasgow is designated European City of Culture. Cultured cities don't have hard men, do they?

Whether we believe that or not, those of us who care deeply about Glasgow have been trying to convince the world that it is not only the buildings which have had their gritty surfaces cleaned during the last decade. Our men, too, we plead, have been cleansed of all that rough stuff. Then along comes Bill, an ordinary guy — and we are back to square one. All tough stuff and Glasgow kisses.

But please remember that Bill — William — writes fiction. The real 1990 Glasgow man wheels prams, presides over a barbecue and drinks designer lager. Or he wears a flamboyant fedora, drinks designer whisky and is almost convinced that a woman's place, in the 21st century, could be in the boardroom. Even our football hooligans are lambs compared with nasty boys from England.

Mr McIlvanney is no macho man. A single parent, he shares a West End Glasgow pied-à-terre with his son, a student. He is splendidly groomed and enjoys, I am told, the company of women.

Billy Connolly (who appears in *The Big Man* as Frankie, the hard man with a heart of gold) has complained that Glasgow is over-Yuppified and that with the advent of the Merchant City we have seen the exit of the real character of the place. But that famous son of Glasgow, a former shipyard worker, is a

non-drinking vegetarian who cuddles his children in public.

Still, while the Gorbals has long gone and the smash of a pint glass breaking on an oak bar is becoming as rare as the hammer's clang on the Clyde, some of the men of west Scotland have a long way to go. As long as their mummies can see them doing no wrong and will wait upon them until the day they marry, they will believe that the only place for a woman is in the home.

But at least they are honest. What you see is what you get, says a friend who lived for years in London and was totally disillusioned by southern Englishmen claiming to be nappy changers and dishwashers, when in fact they were as unreconstructed as Mr McIlvanney's Big Man.

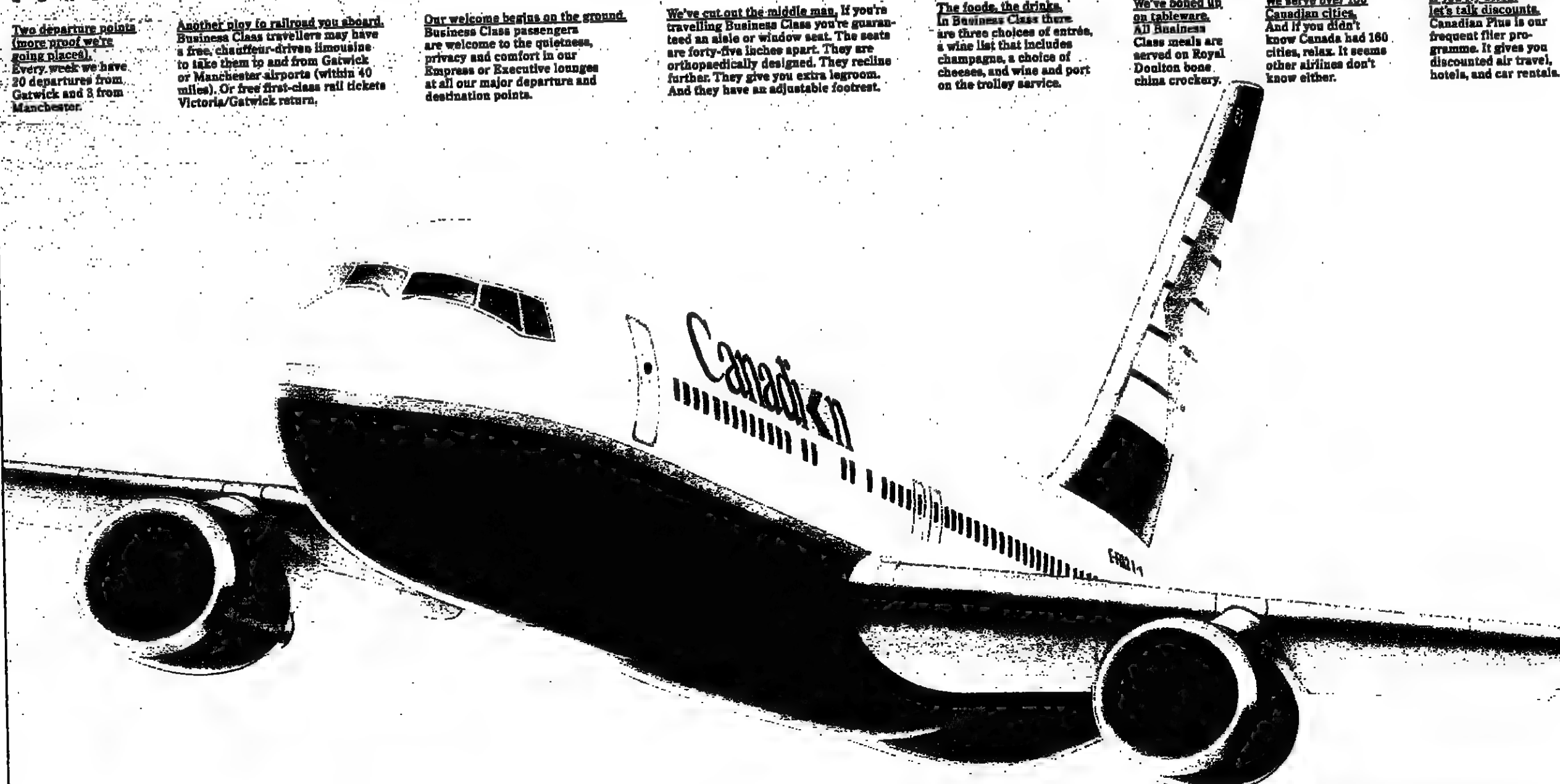
There never were all that many hard men, but they could always cause a lot of harm. They have damaged a fine city's reputation in the past. Today, the damage is perhaps more insidious, because the Glasgow hard man of 1990 has gone underground. Violence on the streets may be minimal, but domestic violence is rife. A survey carried out by the *Evening Times*, the city's evening newspaper, in conjunction with the Glasgow Women's Support Project, showed that women are scared in their own homes and nearly half of the respondents had been threatened, bullied or assaulted by the man with whom they lived.

The respondents to such surveys are self-selective, which gives us 700 women in a population of 700,000 being the victims of sadistic men. Seven hundred too many, but it puts it in perspective — just as outsiders should put the hard-man image of Mr McIlvanney's *The Big Man* into perspective when considering a visit to 1990's City of Culture.

Marian Pallister

● The author is women's editor of the *Evening Times* in Glasgow and feature writer of the year in the UK Press Gazette British Regional Press Awards.

EUROPE • CANADA • USA • SOUTH AMERICA • SOUTH PACIFIC • FAR EAST



CANADA, AS IT'S NEVER BEEN SERVED BEFORE.

It's quite some claim, we'll admit. But before you dismiss it, consider the facts.

From now on we're introducing the new Boeing 767 300 ER on every flight.

If you have flown in one, we need say no more. If you haven't, then you have pleasures to come. And it would be our pleasure to welcome you aboard.

The 767 is comfortable, spacious, and as quiet as a luxurious limousine.

Arguably, it's the most comfortable aircraft flying the North Atlantic.

(ER, by the way, stands for extended range. It can fly over six thousand miles non-stop.)

The service we offer is equally non-stop, especially in Business Class.

Non-stop, that is, without being obtrusive. You'll find the food nutritious and delicious, the wines impeccable, the glassware elegant, the crockery bone china, and the

napery fine linen. You'll be attended to by courteous, friendly, and quietly efficient cabin staff. (So efficient they're the envy of the airline world.)

The whole presentation is done with grace and care. So much so, you could almost suspect an ulterior motive. And you'd be right.

Our motive is we want your business.

We want you to fly with us again and again.

And we'll pamper you, and cosset you, and fuss

over you, or leave you in peace, or whatever you will, in order to make it happen.

That's our commitment. Canada, as it has never been served before.

Or to put it another way: you, as you've never been served before.

Canadian
Canadian Airlines International

For reservations please contact your travel agent, or call 081-567 0666. From outside London, ring Linkline 0345 616 767 (at local call rate). If you'd like to be on our mailing list, send your business card or name and address to Canadian Airlines International, Rothschild House, Whitgift Centre, Croydon CR9 3HN.

EDUCATION

History takes a dramatic turn

What happens when, in the name of teaching history, a 'Victorian' troupe meets 50 television-hardened teenagers? Douglas Broom reports

Young Charles Knightley was being rather silly last week. In a sailor suit and plus-fours, the eligible Victorian bachelor romped in front of a group of teenagers singing nursery rhymes.

Apart from celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Mr Knightley, actor Ben Ross, was also helping the third form at Hodgson High School at Poulton-le-Fylde, near Blackpool, to prepare for a GCSE in history.

The Young National Trust Theatre Company (YNTT), in which Mr Ross, is also the musical director, was at Rufford Old Hall near Wigan, Lancashire, for the start of its 1990 season.

Through the summer the company will tour National Trust properties with *Two Nations*, a play about life in Victorian Britain in which pupils play supporting roles and ultimately determine the outcome of the drama.

Their blend of history and theatre is almost supernatural in its effect. The arrival in a room of a group of people, who looked for all the world as if they might have lived there 100 years ago, produced a palpable and immediate response from 50 television-hardened teenagers.

Liz Rothschild, the artistic director of the YNTT, said: "It is like a dream that many of us have had of being able to meet and talk to people from the past. What we say and what we wear are accurate and true to the period we are working in."

After the initial shock had subsided, the pupils at last week's performance spent the afternoon making punch in the house-keeper's parlour, singing rousing songs with "Mr Knightley" and composing a petition with a Victorian trade unionist.

Throughout, the actors remained resolutely in character, forcing the students to adapt their language and their attitudes to those of the 19th century.

Simon Hutchins, who plays Thomas Ash, a factory worker and trade unionist, ran into the sort of problem that arises when you force a late-20th century teenager to deal with a Victorian on his own terms.

In a genuine attempt to enter into the spirit of the day, one teenage boy proudly announced

he, too, was a factory hand. "At what factory do you work?" the Victorian workman asked. "Volvo," came the reply.

In the embarrassed silence, Ash said: "I do not believe that I have ever heard anyone speak of such a place."

Language aside, the performance demands that pupils re-examine many of their modern assumptions. Part of the plot concerns a plan to dig a quarry on the estate.

"They really are very green in their outlook," said Rachel Hayward, who plays Lady Rutherford, a philanthropist who tries to mediate between the interests of capital and the working men.

"One of them told me that digging the quarry would damage the ozone layer. I had to ask very carefully what that was."

Jane Alistair, who portrays Violet Huel, a working girl, said: "They were also quite shocked when they realized that working people in the 19th century would have welcomed a development like that which would have given them work. It is amazing how quickly they adjust their outlook to the 19th century and attempt to understand how people thought and felt then."

Miss Rothschild, who wrote *Two Nations*, believes pupils find it easier to study history on paper after their brush with "real" people of the period.

Preparation is equally important and the YNTT provides a 44-page teachers' guide filled with contemporary accounts of life in 1887.

"They come knowing at least something about the period," said Miss Rothschild. "This time a lot of them seem to have made their own Jubilee medals, which is very good."

Susan Willoughby, the head of history at Hodgson High, said: "The students have all made their own costumes and I think they look very good." A top hat rose among the mob-caps as she spoke. A bowler was to be seen among the shawls. Disbelief now firmly suspended, everyone entered into the business of resolving the conflicts inherent in the life of a great house in Victorian times.

One of the strangest elements of the day was the way in which all those concerned shied away from naming the concept at the heart of what they were doing.



Actor and musical director Ben Ross meets one of the children in the production of *Two Nations*

Empathy has had a pretty bad press in the past three years, largely because of the acrimonious row that broke out between a group of history teachers at Lewes in Sussex and an examination board on the eve of the first GCSE exams in 1988.

The dispute centred on sample papers issued by the Southern Examining Group to, among others, the history department at Lewes Priory School, a comprehensive in the county town of East Sussex.

The teachers accused the board of asking questions that allowed pupils to fantasize about the past by placing themselves in the shoes of people from history. The board replied that only those pupils who based their replies firmly on

historical evidence would score any marks. This rather narrow dispute has led to a fear of using the word to describe a process which is plainly important, not only for the study of historical fact but as a training for life.

Learning to see the other person's point of view, even if one profoundly disagrees with that view, is an essential preparation for life in a democratic society.

"I still do not like to call it empathy, although that is what it is - a quite literal sense of the word," says Mrs Willoughby.

"This performance brings history alive in a very direct way and it also raises historical issues in a form to which the pupils can relate. Arguments about whether profits or people should come first take on real meaning and they are forced to examine both sides of the question."

In the national debate about

empathy, it was left to the National Curriculum History Working Group, under the chairmanship of Commander Michael Saunders Watson to speak with the voice of common sense.

The group, in its interim report, refused to take sides in a debate which it declared was "to some extent contrived" and which rested "on thin evidence or even misapprehension."

The YNTT is thriving by turning an abstract concept such as empathy into a real meeting between past and present. Having National Trust houses to use as a backdrop helps, but the authenticity of its performance is at the heart of its success.

The YNTT, sponsored by Barclays Bank, plans to become a permanent company taking workshops to schools in the winter and continuing with its plays at National Trust houses in the summer.

NOTICEBOARD

Graduate hints

BRITISH industry is not making the best use of its graduates, says Tony Webb, the director of education and training for the Confederation of British Industry.

The CBI is holding a one-day conference tomorrow together with the Engineering Council and the Engineering Employers' Federation to help companies understand the needs of graduates, who will be able to take even more care in their choice of jobs in the 1990s.

Mr Webb says: "Some graduates are leaving companies within two years. They are dissatisfied with their jobs because they are not being stretched properly and they do not see their careers developing. With the increased competition in the market place, it is essential that employers use their graduate employees to the full."

The conference, at the CBI's London headquarters, will discuss how effective recruitment can be followed by efficient use, successful retention and the development of graduates within individual companies.

Science friction

SECONDARY schools throughout the country are to be encouraged to persuade their 14-year-olds to take the double-award GCSE science examination, rather than the single-award possible under the national curriculum.

The Association for Science Education is sending a leaflet to the headteacher and governors of every secondary school in England and Wales warning that the single-award will not properly prepare pupils for careers in science or technology.

The leaflet, endorsed by many leading companies, warns: "A decision to follow only a single-award course in science will make it difficult to study A-level courses in biology, chemistry or physics, and difficult to go on to a scientific or technological career."

"A single-award GCSE science course will miss out crucial aspects of science just when pupils need them."

Multi-modules

HEADTEACHERS should examine new ways to teach different subjects as one lesson in a series of short courses, "modules", which can be used as part of the GCSE examinations. The

Northern Examining Association's final report says the approach would allow the sharing of teacher expertise in national curriculum subjects, would promote the development of teaching and testing resources, and enable pupils to be given short-term achievable targets.

Local authorities should train teachers in how to develop the new courses and devise "pupil-friendly" ways of writing the assessments of class work required under the National Curriculum.

The GCSE examining groups, says the project team, should provide syllabuses which can credit pupils for each module they complete successfully and which can be assessed over two years for the full GCSE award.

Glasnote

SEVEN STUDENTS from the Moscow Central School for Music are to visit Sir Yehudi Menuhin's school for musically gifted children in Surrey. It was a visit to the Moscow school in 1945 by Sir Yehudi that led to his determination to found his own music school.

The Soviet and British students will combine to give a concert in St John's Smith Square on June 7, when they will play solo and chamber music by Schumann, Mendelssohn and Brahms.

Left out?

LEARNING to write is the first hurdle most left-handed children encounter because of their natural inclination to push their pen away from their body, according to the author of a new booklet for the left-handed.

"Writing for the Left-Handed", by Jean Alston, aims to assist parents and teachers to help left-handed children write legibly. The booklet includes a 10-point plan to combat reversal, mirror-writing, seating, posture and poor grip.

No official statistics exist for the number of people who are left-handed but it is estimated that there are about nine million in the United Kingdom, up to 200 million world-wide.

The booklet is published by Sinistral Books and is available at £2.50 in bookshops, or £2.80 from the Left-Handed Company, PO Box 52, South Manchester M20 8PJ.

David Tytler
Education Editor

071-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

Continued on page 33

COURSES



EUROPEAN BUSINESS
MANAGEMENT SCHOOL
LONDON

The UK Member of GROUPE EBS...

...invites applications onto its full time four-year course in European Business Management.

EBMS is an independent, non-profit making organisation which aims to train and prepare young people for the demands of modern European Management.

Applicants study two languages as part of this international business programme and spend at least one year at two of the other centres of GROUPE EBS - PARIS, MADRID, BRUSSELS, MUNICH, MILAN.

Details and application forms from the Registrar at:

Manor House
58 Clapham Common Northside
London SW4 9RZ
Tel: 071-738 0018
Fax: 071-924 3725



Specialist Diplomas
in Law & Business

NEW COURSE
1990/91

Holborn College in conjunction with the University of Oxford Delegates have created a new series of unique diploma courses geared towards the understanding of substantive legal and business principles and how they relate in a practical context to industrial, commercial or public sector environments of legal and business activity.

The programmes have been devised both for working students seeking to develop their specialist skills in the work place and for other students who wish to gain a foundation in specific law or business subjects before taking up employment in the commercial world or starting their own business.

They are also invaluable to lawyers seeking a sound understanding of a new subject area which they now need but which they did not cover sufficiently as part of their degree or professional studies.

The Diplomas are studied to degree level and each programme has its own identity as a single subject of study.

Organisational Theory • Economics • Accounting & Business Finance
Computer Systems & Information Technology • Mathematics for Economists
Statistics • Sociology • Contract Law & Commercial Law • Research Law
• European Community Law • Criminal Law • Evidence • Tort •
Constitutional Law • English Legal System • Land Law & Company Law

9 month courses

Entry: Evidence of sufficient educational or work experience for study at this level

FULL-TIME • PART-TIME AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

For further details, please contact The Registrar (Ref T)

200 Greyhound Road London W14 9RY

Tel: 071-385 3377, Fax: 071-381 3377, Telex: 266 386



Council on International
Educational Exchange
STUDY AT UCLA THIS SUMMER

The Council on International Educational Exchange offers an exciting opportunity to attend summer-session courses at the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES.

open to professionals, students and all those interested in adult education
wide range of courses available, from languages to engineering to film and television
courses range from six to ten weeks, with an average cost of £150 per week
fee includes tuition, room and board and use of the campus' unrivalled cultural and recreational facilities
Ask about enrolment at other C.I.E.E. member American universities.

We provide registration and counselling services. We can also assist you with travel arrangements.

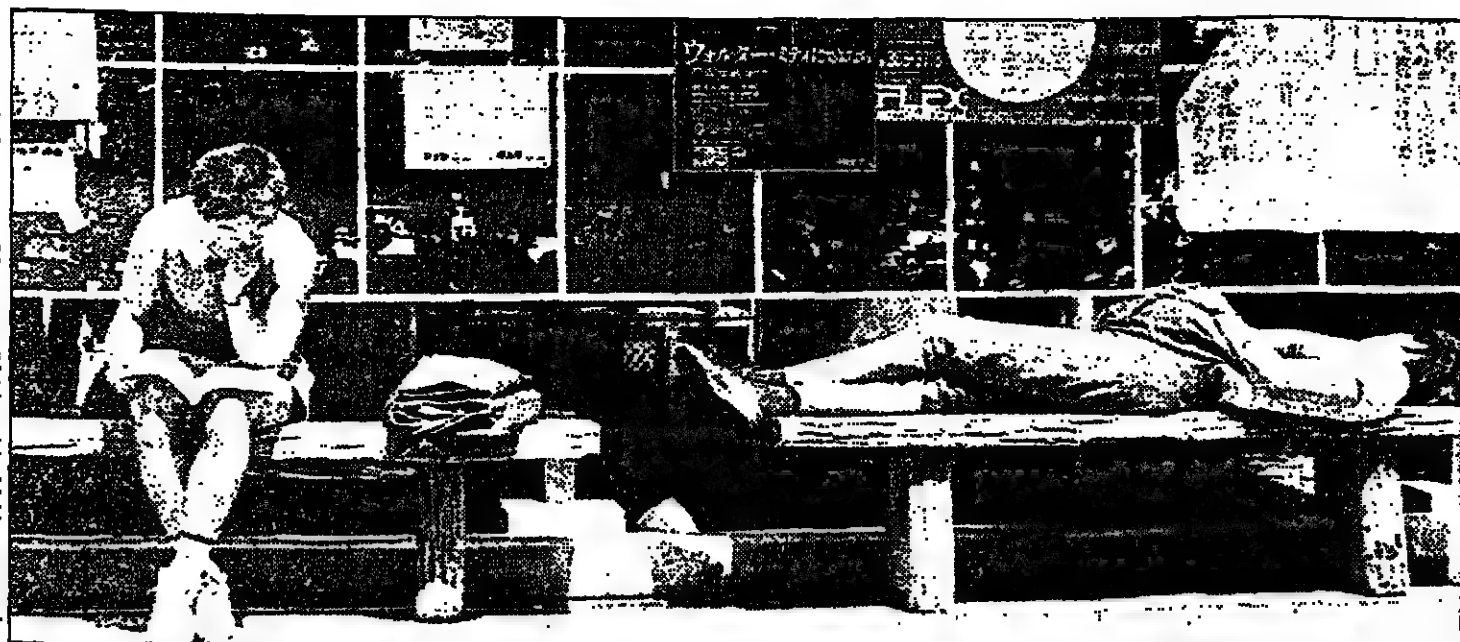
For further information on this and other C.I.E.E. programmes, please contact: The Director, C.I.E.E., 33 Seymour Place, London W1H 6AT, or call 071 706 3008



EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIAL
COURSES
(1, 2 or 3 terms)

1st class Secretarial Skills
Typing and shorthand
Word processing
Business Law
Business English
Business Writing
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics
Business Psychology
Business Sociology
Business Technology
Business Training
Business Writing
Business English
Business Administration
Business Accounting
Business Statistics
Business Economics
Business Geography
Business History
Business Information Systems
Business Law
Business Management
Business Mathematics
Business Physics

EDUCATION



Leisure lands: the reputation of Japanese graduates is determined by the university's status, rather than the quality of their work

Study in Japan is easy — getting a university place is hard work, John Greenlees writes

A pleasant waste of four years is how Hiroshi Okada, aged 24, describes his recently completed higher education at one of Japan's prestige universities. In a nation devoted to diligence, Japan's 460 or so universities have a reputation as places where students enjoy a vacation between the hard grind of school and work. Lectures are often skipped and many students spend their time relaxing, playing sports or working at part-time jobs — making them among the richest young people in the world.

Graduation is virtually a formality. A graduate's reputation is determined by the status of the university he or she has attended rather than the quality of the work done there. "The difficult part of Japanese higher education," says Taeko Nakane, a student, "is getting into a good university."

Such are the rewards for winning a place at a top university that some students take several years to prepare for university entrance exams at full-time cramming courses. Once they have entered their targeted universities, students can relax.

The emphasis on general education and unpopular subjects in most curricula discourages many students from attending lectures. "We had enough English Literature at high school," says Mr Okada, who believes that compulsory general education subjects should be abandoned.

Teaching methods also lower attendance at lectures and tutorials. "Discussion and student involvement are minimal," says Bruce McKintyre, an American student who has been studying in Japan for the past year. "Many

A degree in the soft life

lecturers are so uninspiring there is little incentive to attend classes."

Low pay for academic staff deters talented students from considering an academic career. To supplement their income, many lecturers take second jobs at cramming schools. Japanese lecturers, critics often say, are not entirely dedicated to their university commitments.

The Japanese education system, with its emphasis on traditional education, encourages students to agree with their dons rather than question what they are saying. Rote learning and the lack of opportunities to express ideas

have produced a poor research environment and a disappointing contribution to international science. Poor facilities, particularly in the many private institutions that most students attend, also hinder good research work.

To counter international criticism that Japan has benefited from research carried out in other countries, yet has made no reciprocal contribution, the Japanese government has been repeatedly urged to commit more funds to higher education. Reformers also want to dismantle the rigid seniority system within universities, which prevents talented young researchers from reaching posts of

influence while at their intellectual peak.

A growing number of Japanese companies is also looking for higher research standards and a supply of graduates able to produce the new ideas and inventions needed to maintain the country's industrial supremacy in the 21st century. Other companies, however, remain satisfied with the present supply of graduates who, they say, are easily moulded into obedient company workers.

Nevertheless, reform has been discussed by the College Education Subcommittee of the University Council, which was convened to suggest ways of improving Japan's higher-education system.

One of the council's conclusions is that colleges and universities should have greater flexibility to devise their own curricula and credit systems. At present, universities are required to offer a standardized curriculum that provides a minimum of 36 credits for liberal arts subjects, eight for a foreign language, four for physical education and the remaining 76 for specialized courses.

The committee also recommends the introduction of a framework for enabling universities to assess their own teaching and research standards and that the results of these should be made available for public scrutiny.

Other reform groups have advocated tougher graduation standards. But there is reluctance in universities to alter radically a system of higher education that has helped directly, or indirectly, Japan's economic miracle.

● The author has recently returned from Japan, where he worked as a writer and photographer.

A YEN TO TEACH IN THE EAST

YOUNG British graduates wanting to teach in Japan can apply to the Japanese Embassy in London to take part in the Japanese exchange and teaching programme which, since 1978, has arranged for 1,207 Britons to teach in Japanese schools and colleges. The programme was extended in 1988 to include graduates from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Ireland, and last year to include France and West Germany. In August last year, 270 British

graduates, selected by the Japanese Embassy in London, took up posts in schools throughout Japan. Others extended previous contracts or moved to other schools, bringing the total number of graduates to 370. All universities and polytechnics and colleges can apply to the programme in mid-October and closing date is mid-July the following year. Applications for this year topped 1,000, from which 263 were selected to leave for Japan in July.

Wight nights, wild days

What should parents ask before children go on their first school journey — and what do accompanying adults need to know?

This is the story of a school journey. Not the glamorous ski trip or major expedition to the heart of the Soviet Union or the foothills of the Himalayas but five nights on the Isle of Wight.

The island was crawling with children from the mainland. For most of the 25 south London primary pupils, aged between 10 and 11, being there was excitement enough. For many, it was their first period away from home, a prospect apparently viewed with more concern by the parents than the children.

The head was an old hand at school journeys and the island; the two teachers and this accompanying parent were novices at both. For parents faced with sending their children on their first school journey, one of the most important questions is whether the group will be properly looked after.

Regulations insist that a school journey must be led by a qualified teacher who has been away with such a party before. There must be at least one male and one female and the ratio of children to adults should be at least one to 10. The trip has to be approved by the governors.

Parents, however, should ask more. For example, just how experienced is the leader, how well does he or she know the ground that is going to be covered and how well-prepared is the week's programme?

Problems with the children tend to come when they become bored or have too much time on their hands. The trick seems to be to keep them at it from dawn to dusk while allowing some fairly strenuous, closely supervised play.

In the Isle of Wight party, children were allowed in the water only with three adults in close attendance; one acting as the back marker, and well within his depth, the second in the middle, the third providing the edge.

Accidents, however, happen in even the best-regulated circumstances. Ours was a broken collarbone on the fourth day when two of the best-behaved of the boys made a dash to catch a ball and collided shoulder to shoulder. It is all on video for the parents to see. There was another lesson here, too. The stoicism of a 10-year-old boy can be misleading: it was only when he showed a distinct list to the left that anybody realized anything was seriously wrong.

A sting seemed to do the trick



and by the time he was in the casualty department of the Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital, it appeared that the adults had been overly cautious, particularly when the boy tired of the nurse fussing to remove his T-shirt without hurting him and pulled it straight over his head.

A doctor confirmed the original diagnosis and the boy was asked whether he wanted to go home.

"Certainly not," he replied. His only concern was that he would not be able to ride on the "death slide" at the adventure park to be visited the next day. He did, however, continue to play football when the teachers were not looking.

No matter how carefully planned the trip, how well supervised, there is no room for a minute's relaxation by the adults. If a way can be found to make

WHAT TO ASK

- Do the arrangements meet the minimum requirements laid down by the local education authority?
- Who is accompanying the visit and what experience do they have?
- Have the facilities been checked and what are they?
- Is the school sharing the accommodation? If so, what is known about the other school or other guests?
- What first-aid experience do the trip leaders have?
- What will the children be expected to do and to learn during the week?
- Can you see the programme?
- What does the team leader see as the most important aspect of the trip?

even the safest event just slightly risky, a 10-year-old boy will find it. But at least with the boys, what you get is what you see. They are either behaving or acting the goat — and that is easy to deal with.

Girls, however, seem better at organizing the mayhem without actually becoming involved in it. Six girls in one room require their minders to have eyes like hawks.

The head on this trip, with her battered Youth Hostel Association rucksack on her back, kept everyone busy throughout the week to limit the amount of time for mischief, walking for miles, turning every leaf, drawing every flower, describing every ship, investigating every castle.

The highlight of the week was the visit to a dairy farm just outside Ryde where, from April to July, the farmer entertains up to three school parties a day on a genuinely educational visit.

Schools can opt for "the nun's version", which omits mention of artificial insemination, or choose the full, but gentle explanation of what life is really like on the farm.

The approach of Howard Johnson, the farmer, could not be faulted. "This is a dairy farm," he said. "Cows produce milk, which the farmer sells for money. Cows and pigs also produce meat, which the farmer sells for money."

"This is a farm with 100 cows but not one bull, so how do we get around that? We send for Farmer's Playboy."

He produced a selection of catalogues showing bull after bull, with pedigree and track record. Mr Johnson explained that the sperm from the bull he used on his farm was sent deep-frozen in straws from Canada. Each straw cost £30 and contained 20 million sperm — "and you need only one to work for the cow to have a calf and for the farmer to make money."

The children loved it, learning in a relaxed atmosphere, which might never be possible in the classroom.

Parents should check, though, that the children are going to be kept busy and that the trip, which will cost them something over £100, has educational value and is not just a holiday.

The test of a successful school journey is whether the children return more independent and self-reliant, having learnt lessons not possible in the classroom.

David Tytler
Education Editor

Industry woos the public school student Independent Education, page 32

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

FACULTY OF EDUCATIONAL AND LEISURE STUDIES

REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER 1990 LECTURERS/SENIOR LECTURERS

Food and Beverage Production and Service Management Ref LSL/FP

Accommodation and Front Office Management Ref LSL/FO

Principles of Management Ref LSL/PM

We are looking for three specialists qualified to degree or equivalent professional level to teach on higher diploma, degree, post-graduate and professional qualification courses in Hotel, Catering and Institutional Management and be actively involved in consultancy and research activities. You should have a wide knowledge of the industry and preferably some teaching experience.

For further details contact Tony Parsons on 0532 832600 ext. 3476.

Recreation Leadership Ref LSL/RL

We are seeking an additional member of the BTEC Leisure Studies team to strengthen our work in Recreation Leadership. You should have a recognised qualification in Leisure/Recreation Studies with experience in the field in community recreation, sports leadership or activity development, and/or experience in delivering BTEC courses. Commitment to BTEC rationale and teaching methods is essential.

For further details contact Professor Margaret Tolson on 0532 832600 ext. 3558, or Jeff Abrams (Course Leader) on ext. 3567.

Leisure Studies Ref LSL/LS

To teach sociological/social psychological aspects of Leisure Studies, across the BA (Hons) Leisure Studies Degree and the new M.A. in Leisure and Human Potential. You should have a good honours degree and higher degree in Leisure Studies or relevant discipline with an interest in curriculum development and teaching at first and higher degree levels and in research supervision. We are particularly interested in candidates with a critical social/political perspective on leisure and health, but those with other specialisms (e.g. social policy, community development, organisation theory, therapeutic recreation) should also apply.

For further details contact Professor Margaret Tolson on 0532 832600 ext. 3558, Jim Butterfield (B.A. Course Leader) ext. 3566, or Dr. Sheila Scruton (M.A. Course Leader) ext. 3573.

Physical Education Ref LSL/PE

An experienced and well qualified physical educationist, you will lead the Primary Physical Education elements of the B.E.d degree and P.G.C.E. courses. Working closely with colleagues in Secondary Physical Education, Professional and Teaching Studies, you will have up-to-date knowledge of the requirements of the National Curriculum. This is an exciting opportunity to work in an institution which has around 300 students across the 5-16 age range choosing physical education as their subject study, as well as all primary education students following curriculum studies courses in physical education. The ability to offer help in teaching curriculum development and evaluation, appraisal, gymnastics or swimming would be advantageous.

For further details contact Professor Margaret Tolson on 0532 832600 ext. 3558, or Mervyn Beck (Principal Lecturer leading Physical Education Area), ext. 3581.

Professional Studies: Early Childhood Education Ref LSL/ECE

To work with a team of tutors on the delivery and further development of a portfolio of activities which include: "Initial teacher education routes: 4 year BEd; 2 years BEd (Early Years); PGCE: Primary (Early Years route); PGCE: Art and Design (Early Years); Early Childhood courses within the WYAS framework to Honours level. A new modular and school-centred Post-Graduate Diploma and linked Master of Education programme in Early Childhood. A wide range of school and LEA-based consultancy and short-course activities.

You should have teaching experience in either 3-5 or 3-8 schools at a senior level and be able to demonstrate an expertise in the delivery of Early Childhood Education programmes. It is essential that you have been involved in curriculum development work.

For further details contact Wendy Dawkins on 0532 832600 ext. 3611.

Professional Studies: Secondary Education Ref LSL/SE

To work with a team of tutors in the secondary area with students intending to become specialist teachers of Physical Education or Design and Technology with Home Economics or Mathematics. Experience in these areas would be useful but is not essential. The post will involve professional studies and the preparation and supervision of teaching practice on all relevant courses along with an in-service role, including "BED (Hons) Secondary", "PGCE Secondary", "In-Service Courses".

For further details contact Alan Osborne on 0532 832600 ext. 3630 or Eddie Miller on ext. 3642.

Design and Technology: Home Economics Ref LSL/NE

To work with a team of seven full time Design and Technology lecturers and three specialist technicians to respond to the requirements of the National Curriculum. Our Design and Technology Centre is now the largest provider of Design and Technology Education in the country. Our new 4 year Honours degree which combines the previously separate routes of CDT and HE is a national first. We are seeking a vital addition to our team to act as an HE route "Front" person. You will work with the Design and Technology Co-ordinator for the new degree and the Head of Centre to act as a focus for all Home Economics based activity.

For further details contact Mike Hopkinson on 0532 832600 ext. 3568.

Associate Lecturer (0.5) Painting Ref AL/P

Associate Lecturer (0.5) Painting/Printmaking Ref AL/PP

A suitably qualified practising artist with relevant teaching experience, you will join the staff team responsible for teaching the BA (Hons) Fine Art programme. There are two half-time appointments, one in painting and one in painting/printmaking. For further details contact Ian Heywood on 0532 832600 ext. 3372.

B.A. (Hons) Consumer Services Management Ref L/PSS

A good graduate in Social Policy and Administration, you will preferably have a research background. Practical experience in Public Sector Services, community work and teaching of degree level is also desirable.

For further details contact Chris Scargill on 0532 832600 ext. 3815.

Salary: Lecturer: Up to £16,521

Senior Lecturer: Up to £20,511

To apply for any of these posts, please submit your CV, with names of two referees and current salary details to the Faculty Office, Educational and Leisure Studies, Leeds Polytechnic, Beckett Park, Leeds LS6 3QS or Fax: (0532) 833163.

Closing date: 18th May, 1990. Interviews will be held from Wednesday 23rd May, 1990.

Leeds Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer.



University of Nottingham

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Chair in Electrical Engineering

Applications and expressions of interest are invited for the above Chair.

Applicants should be outstanding engineers with strong research backgrounds who, in addition, have extensive experience of teaching and/or working in industry. The person appointed will be expected to provide leadership in both undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in electrical engineering and also add to the strong links which currently exist between the Department and industry.

The Department has 25 academic staff and a growing research school which currently stands at over 60. It is intended to appoint an engineer with a high reputation in one or more of the following fields: drives (including control of drives and machine applications), power electronics, electromagnetics, electromagnetic compatibility.

Informal enquiries may be made to the Head of Department, Professor Brian Tuck on (0602) 484848 ext. 2159.

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 11 June 1990, from the Personnel Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD (tel 0602 484848 ext. 2696), Ref No 1336.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS, ACCOUNTING & INSURANCE

Lecturer in Accounting and Finance

Applications are invited for the above lecturership from persons with any specialism in accounting, finance, insurance with and/or immediate accounts. A postgraduate degree, a professional qualification, while not essential, would be viewed favourably.

Salary within the range £15,488-£20,459 per annum (under review) as per scale.

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 1 June 1990, from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD (tel 0602 484848 ext. 2696), Ref No 1337.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Applications are invited for a Lectureship within this Department.

No particular field of law is specified and candidates are invited to apply in any field of law to be invited to talk informally with the Head of Department, Professor M.D. Butler on ext. 2159.

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 31 May 1990, from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD (tel 0602 484848 ext. 2696), Ref No 1337.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Chair of Paediatric Medicine

Applications are invited for the Chair of Paediatric Medicine in the University Department of Child Health, which is based at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital (Alder Hey), the largest children's hospital in Western Europe. The successful candidate will be invited to take up appointment at the earliest convenient date.

The University is seeking a candidate to provide strong academic and clinical leadership, to further develop a personal research programme and to stimulate and facilitate the research of others. There is great potential for innovation and development in all aspects of child health, and for collaborative programmes with other University departments.

The person appointed will have an honorary consultant contract for six sessions in paediatric medicine with the Liverpool Health Authority.

The salary will be in the range approved for clinical professional salaries (currently up to £38,540 per annum (under review)).

Interested parties are invited to contact the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor J.M. Beazley (051-709 2601).

Applications, by c.v. with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 11 June 1990, by The Director of Staffing Services (AS), The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Quote ref: RV/688/TT

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Loughborough University of Technology

TWO LECTURESHIPS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

Required for the Department of Library and Information Studies, to carry out research and teaching on records management and automated information handling (Ref 90/105/LS) and on information management and business information (Ref 90/106/LS).

Initial salary will be either on the Lecturer Grade A scale (£10,458 - £15,372) or on the Lecturer Grade B scale (£16,014 - £20,469).

Application forms (returnable by 11th June 1990) and further details from the Personnel Office, University of Technology, Loughborough, LE11 3TU, quoting the relevant reference number.

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Hampstead

For girls and boys from 3-13. For further information and interviews please contact the School Secretary at: 69 Fitzjohns Avenue, London NW3 6PB. Tel: 071-435 1916

MAGDALEN



COLLEGE SCHOOL

OXFORD

H.M.C., 500 boys aged 11-18, Sixth Form 150

HEAD OF COMPUTING

Required for September 1990 if possible, otherwise January 1991, in this academically-selective mainly-day school. Econet network of Archimedes machines. Well established courses. Further details from The Master, Magdalen College School, Oxford, OX4 1DZ (tel: (0865) 242191)

University of London VANDERVELL CHAIR OF PHARMACOLOGY

At the Westminster Institute of Pharmacology, Royal College of Surgeons of England

Applications are invited for the Vandervell Chair of Pharmacology, holder of the Professorial Chair of Pharmacology at the Westminster Institute of Pharmacology, Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Salary will be within the professional range (currently £24,763 plus £1,767 London allowance).

Appointments (12 months) including the release of three reserves, a curriculum vitae and a list of publications should be submitted to Professor Sir Stanley Pearl FRCP FRS, Master of the Westminster Institute, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 12-14, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PH (tel 071 405 3470), from whom further details may also be obtained.

Closing date for applications: 11 June 1990.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR
AND GILLIAN MAXEY
● CRITIC'S CHOICE PETER WAYMARK

BBC 1

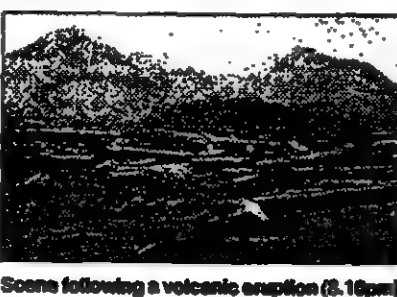
- 6.00 **Cee-fax**
6.30 **BBC Breakfast News** with Nicholas Witcham and Jill Dando. Includes regular national and international news bulletins, business and financial reports, sport, regional news, weather and travel, and a review of the morning newspapers. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 **News** and weather followed by **Open Air**. Eamonn Holmes goes behind the scenes of *Masters of Deceit*.
9.20 **Gloria Live**. Gloria Hunniford introduces more guests in her live magazine show.
10.00 **News** and weather followed by **Matchpoint**. General knowledge quiz hosted by Angela Rippon (r).
10.25 **Children's** 8.55 introduced by Simon Pegg. Includes *Playdays*. The puppeteer is Fiona Benson Brown (r).
10.50 **Barney**. Cartoon series (r).
10.55 **Five to Eleven**. John Craven recalls his first visit to Bangladesh, made in 1975.
11.00 **News** and weather followed by **Open Air** with Eamonn Holmes and Jayne Irving. Includes a visit to the set of *Crusade* to meet Oscar-winning actress Brenda Fricker and an interview with Sheffield United manager Dave Bassett who talks about the recent BBC 2 programme on his team *United*.
12.00 **News** and weather followed by **Daytime Live**. Magazine series presented by Sue Cook and Andy Craig. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30 **Neighbours**. (Cee-fax).

BBC 2

- 7.10 **Open University: Abortion - Whose Decision?**
8.00 **News** 8.15 **Westminster**
8.30 **Daytime on Two**. Science in sport 8.50 **Working as a dental assistant** 9.10 Part one of the story of *Moses* 9.25 German language series 9.40 **Profit** sharing 10.05 **For the young** 10.18 **The five-note pentatonic scale** 10.40 **Working in travel and tourism** 11.00 **Behind the scenes of *Springs*** Image 11.20 **How people spend money** 11.40 **Problems for 10- to 12-year-olds** 11.45 **Computers in the classroom** 11.50 **Life saving skills** 12.00 **Science for 10- to 12-year-olds** 12.15 **History of the Third World** 12.35 **Maths** 12.50 **Learning to spell** 1.00 **A-level biology** 1.30 **Growth** 1.40 **Working on a farm a century ago**
2.00 **News** and weather followed by **Words and Pictures** 2.15 **Praise for** With Thora Hird and Jim Thompson, the Bishop of Stepney (r). (Cee-fax) 2.50 **Town Portraits**. John Grundy looks at the classical architecture and the city of London.
3.00 **News** and weather followed by **The Last Place on Earth**. How could technology improve the lifestyle in the remote Tibetan kingdom of Zaskar? (r) 3.50 **News**, regional news and weather.
4.00 **Look, Stranger**. Film profile of the life of the late Eric Burdon, narrated by his friend, the late Eric Morecambe (r).
4.25 **San Marino Grand Prix**. Highlights of the third Grand Prix of the Formula One season. The commentators are Murray Walker and James Hunt (r).

- 1.50 **Matchpoint**. Another round of the general knowledge quiz hosted by Angela Rippon 2.15 **The Six Million Dollar Man**. Entertaining diversion about a bionic man, the afternoon coming to the aid of America's first woman astronaut when she runs into trouble.
3.05 **Bazaar**. Money and energy-saving advice, presented by Janice Long. This afternoon's edition includes *Money Talks*, a specially written drama by Val Hudson with ideas on cutting living costs. (Cee-fax) 3.30 **The Pink Panther Show** (r).
3.50 **Benjamin** (r) 3.55 **Snorkels**. Another visit to the underwater world of the snorkels (r) 4.10 **The Quixote Show** with Keith Harris and Orville (r). 4.35 **Droids**. Animated series. (Cee-fax).
5.00 **Newsworld** 5.05 **Blue Peter**. John Leslie climbs a Scottish mountain to the sound of music and the Science Books of the Year Awards are reviewed. (Cee-fax).
5.35 **Neighbours** (r) (Cee-fax). Northern Ireland. Spawcove 5.40 **Inside Usher**. 8.00 **Six O'Clock News**. Weather. 6.30 **Regional News Magazine**.
7.00 **Wogan** with Jonathan Ross who states a two-week stint by taking on the controversial sex therapist Dr Ruth Westheimer.
7.35 **The Best of British**. Another helping of clips from Lord Lew Grade's films of the 1970s and 1980s, including *Whoopee* *Apocalypse* with Peter Cook, *Rising Damp* with Leonard Rossiter, and *Partridge* starring Ronnie Barker.
8.00 **In Sickness and in Health**. At Garnet (Warren Mitchell) continues his

- 5.00 **Film: Flying Leathernecks** (1951) Solid Second World War adventure starring John Wayne as a marine major in conflict with fellow marine Robert Ryan during the war against Japan. The aerial sequences are more gripping than the drama on the ground. Directed by Nicholas Ray.
6.40 **DEF II: That Was This**. This is Now. Interview with Eddy Grant who talks about life with the Equals (r).
7.10 **Yot Bug Jam**. An awful lot of Volkswagen - 5,000 in fact - got together at the Santa Pod raceway in Northampton, along with 25,000 people (r).
7.40 **Italian Regional Cookery**. Valentine Harris ends her series with visits to Naples, the home of pizza and mozzarella cheese, Abruzzo with its myriad of lamb dishes, and Sardinia where she samples *maischetti* alla chitarra with pig's jaw sauce. (Cee-fax).
8.10 **Horizon: Legacy of a Volcano**. A report from Mount St Helens in the north west United States on how a natural catastrophe has revealed nature's mechanism for survival. It is 10 years since the great Mount St Helens eruption, in which a volcanic blast of gas, steam, ash, rock, pumice and melted ice devastated 500 square kilometres of picturesque forest. But scenes of apparent extinction have yielded surprising stories of survival. While half-grown fir trees were ripped from their stumps or blown into the air, some of plants protected as the blast was deflected by the shape of the hills. Bacteria feeding on half a million trees blown into a huge lake have started the makings of a petrified forest and at the centre of volcano's crater a dome of fresh rock



Some following a volcanic eruption (r. 16pm)

has grown to the height of the New York skyline. Scientists have also detected "leech rain" which blows in the wind, carrying a ton of spiders, beetles and bugs. (Cee-fax).
9.00 **The Curse of Cornman**. Director Roger Corman talks about the horrors of cheap movie-making as he introduces a series of his stylish thrillers based on the works of Edgar Allan Poe beginning with *The Fall of the House of Usher* (1980). Philip Whitrop arrives at the gloomy House of Usher to claim his bride, Madeleine, unaware that the Usher family is tainted with hereditary madness. Madeleine's father, a doctor, decides that the union must not take place and that the Usher line should be destroyed for ever. (Cee-fax).
10.30 **Newsnight**. The latest national and international news including extended coverage of the main story of the day.
11.15 **The Late Show**. Arts and media magazine.
11.25 **Weather**.
12.00 **Open University: Utilitarianism** - Bernard Williams. Ends at 12.30pm

TV LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am**
9.25 **Cross With**. Word game for crossword buffs 9.55 **Thames News** 10.00 **News** and weather 10.10 **The Time**. The Place... Anne Diamond chairs a topical discussion 10.40 **This Morning** 12.10 **Playbox** (r) 12.30 **Home and Away** 1.20 **Thames News** and weather 1.30 **Hollywood Sports**. The soap opera in which the viewers choose the plot 2.00 **A Country Practice** 2.30 **The Greatest Game on Earth**. Investigator falls for a local Hawaiian lovely 3.25 **Thames News** and weather 3.30 **Families** 4.00 **Coconuts** 4.05 **What-a-Mess**. Cartoon adventures of a dog (Oracle) 4.20 **The Real Ghostbusters** (r) 4.40 **Docu-drama: Time Switch**. A daughter and her mother swap places for a day 5.10 **Fun & Games** with Rob Buchanan and Cole 5.40 **News** and weather 5.55 **Thames Help**. Jackie Sprackley with details of the Meat & Mum Association 6.00 **Home and Away** (r) 6.30 **Thames News** and weather 7.00 **The Greatest Game on Earth**. The second in the contentiously-titled series on football focuses on a 14-year-old prodigy from the slums of Rio who has been picked to train with Brazil's biggest club, Flamengo

7.30 Coronation Street (Oracle)

- 8.00 **Strive**. A Lucky Quiz game show 8.30 **World in Action**.
● The unhappy story of Tracey Noble, a teenager who sleeps rough in "Cardboard City" near Waterloo Station. Asking passers-by if they could "spare a little change", she had barely cadged a few pence than she found herself in the back of a police van and on the way to a criminal record. She had been arrested under the Vagrancy Act, a law of 1824 brought in to deal with those without homes and jobs after the Napoleonic Wars. In the last couple of years it has been dusted off with a vengeance. It is estimated that in London arrests



Peter Ustinov as Hercule Poirot (8.00pm)

under the law have gone up fivefold. The programme suggests that one of reasons why so many youngsters are forced to beg on the streets is the Government's decision in 1986 to

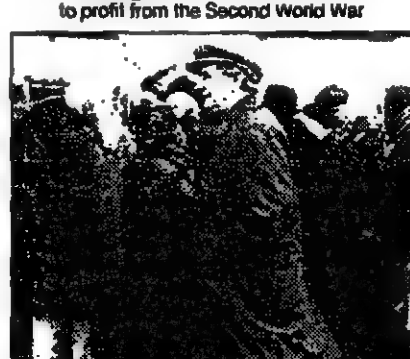
- abolish income support payments for most 16- to 18-year-olds. The result can be a vicious circle. The youngsters are fined for begging, then have to beg again to pay the fine.
9.00 **Film: Agatha Christie's Murder in Three Acts** (1987) Assembly line whodunit, set in exotic Aspicu, with Peter Ustinov as a portly Hercule Poirot and an all-star list of suspects, including Tony Curtis and Lisa Eichhorn. Poirot applies his little grey cells to the murder of a vicar and the poisoning of a neurologist. Directed by Gary Nelson. Continues after the news (Oracle).
10.00 **News** at Ten and weather 10.30 **Thames News** and weather 10.55 **Film: Agatha Christie's Murder in Three Acts** continued.
11.20 **Struggle for Democracy: The Rule of Law**. How the British law has transformed from the rule of Kings to Parliament.
11.50 **Murphy's Law: Two Wrongs Are Only the Beginning**. Enjoyable, understanding series starring George Segal as an insurance investigator.
12.45 **Sportsweek Extra**.
1.45 **1 Sp**. Vintage spoof espionage series.
2.45 **The Comedy Store**. More alternative comedy.
3.00 **Stephen King's World of Horrors**, Volume Two. A run-down of the screen's most scary murders.
4.00 **60 Minutes**. The acclaimed American series of probing interviews and investigations.
5.00 **ITN Morning News**. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 **The Art of Landscape**. Idyllic scenery set to a wide range of instrumental music.
6.30 **The Channel Four Daily** 8.25 **Schools**
12.00 **Time to Remember** (b/w). The history of Britain from Victorian times to the end of the Second World War.
12.30 **Business Daily**
1.00 **Sesame Street**. The American learning series for pre-school children.
2.00 **The Customer Connection** - Who Cares Wins. Part four - how to handle customer complaints (r). (Oracle).
2.30 **Film: Evergreen** (1954, b/w). The British comedy series of 1930s is not so much remembered for its music, in which it usually lagged a long way behind Hollywood's polish and verve. Evergreen was the nearest thing to an exception, just as its star Jessie Matthews came closest to matching the musical leading ladies from across the Atlantic. Although her time at the top was comparatively short, Matthews was an offbeat performer with an appealing pout and a mean talent as singer and dancer. In Evergreen, from a play by Benn Levy and with a score by Rodgers and Hammerstein, she plays the daughter of an Edwardian music-hall star who poses as her mother in an attempt to gain stardom for herself. The romantic sub-plot involves the complications of trying to win the hand of someone who reasonably believes her to be much older than she is. Evergreen is no 42nd Street but under the relaxed direction of Victor Saville it has both style and charm.
4.15 **How to Hunt a Mammoth**. Pastiche animation from Czechoslovakia.
4.30 **Fifteen to One**. Quiz game presented by William G. Stewart

5.00 The Late Late Show. Gay Byrne

- hosting the mix of chat and music from Dublin.
6.30 **Listening Eyes**. Signs of our Times. Examining the deaf community in Britain. Today looks at the history of work opportunities for the hard of hearing.
6.30 **Happy Days**. American comedy starring Henry Winkler as the leather-jacketed hero.
7.00 **Channel Four News**
7.50 **Comment** followed by **Weather**
8.00 **Brookside**. Suburban Merseyside soap. (Oracle).
8.30 **Brass**. Exquisite comedy series starring Timothy West as the rich and scheming Bradley Hardacre, all set to profit from the Second World War



Kim Philby: the Soviet perspective (8.00pm)

9.00 **Cutting Edge: Comrade Philby**. The main novelty of this Anglo-Soviet co-production on the enigma of Kim Philby is access to three of his colleagues from the KGB, whose interviews provide the bulk of the footage. One of them, Yuri Ivanovich Mokin, comes within a whisker of providing a scoop when he admits to have known personally the film man

- in the British spy line headed by Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt. But he stops tantalizingly short of naming the man. Otherwise the film develops into a contest between those (Americans and the Soviet) who emphasize Philby's importance and the historian Lord Dacre who plays it down. Inevitably much of the attempt to evaluate Philby's role ends up as speculation. Interviewed in Riga just before his death, Philby himself has little more to say than that he is completely happy in the country he has considered his own since 1930 and where he wants his bones to rest.
10.00 **Vintage Comic Strip**. Fiftist of Traveller's Cheques. Off-beat comedy starring Peter Richardson and Rick Mayall as two would-be Englishmen Western heroes wandering the wilds of Spain on holiday from Polytechnic. Who knows how it might all end. All the other regulars take part (r). (Oracle).
10.45 **Argentine Football**. Argentina never lacked talented players but it was not until 1978 that they won the World Cup for the first time. They went on to repeat the triumph in Mexico four years ago, and will be among the favourites to retain the trophy next month. This documentary looks at the history of the game in Argentina, from its introduction by the British, through political highs and lows, to a government, up to the hand of God, with a few jewels such as clips of 12-year-old Maradona thrown in along the way. It all goes to show that it's much more than a game of two halves over there. With English subtitles.
12.40 **Robben Island Prison: My University**. These six political prisoners talk about the time they spent on Robben Island, South Africa's maximum security prison, where they shared captivity with men such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu (r). Ends at 1.40

RADIO 1

- FM Stereo and MW
5.00am **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel** 2.30 **Simon Mayo** 3.00 **John Peel** 3.30 **Simon Mayo** 4.00 **John Peel** 4.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.00 **John Peel** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 6.00 **John Peel** 6.30 **Simon Mayo** 7.00 **John Peel** 7.30 **Simon Mayo** 8.00 **John Peel** 8.30 **Simon Mayo** 9.00 **John Peel** 9.30 **Simon Mayo** 10.00 **John Peel** 10.30 **Simon Mayo** 11.00 **John Peel** 11.30 **Simon Mayo** 12.00 **John Peel** 12.30 **Simon Mayo** 1.00 **John Peel** 1.30 **Simon Mayo** 2.00 **John Peel</**

Heads consider new exam at 17

By David Tytler, Education Editor

A NEW examination for 17-year-olds to bridge the gap between GCSEs and A-levels, is likely to be called for at a special conference of the headmasters of the country's leading independent schools. The 17-plus would be used as an entrance qualification to colleges of further and higher education and as a way to broaden the general education of sixth formers taking the traditional A-levels for university entry.

Most of the 230 members of the Headmasters' Conference are expected to attend the special meeting in London next month to discuss the future of A-levels and the teaching of 16 to 19-year-olds now being reviewed by the Government.

Mr David Jewell, Master of Haileybury College and chair-

man of the Headmasters' Conference, said that it was the first time he could remember an extraordinary general meeting being called outside the annual conference. He said the future of A-levels was particularly important to Headmasters' Conference schools which teach 30 per cent of the sixth formers taking the traditional three A-levels required for university entry.

"We need a 17-plus examination to encourage pupils to stay on. The new examination could be taken on the way to A-levels, providing breadth, or it could be an end in itself," Mr Jewell said. He made it clear that A-levels would remain for the most able pupils. "We like A-levels. They are well tried and tested, their standards accepted and

known. They have credibility and appeal to the high flyers we have in our schools," Mr Jewell said that it followed that A-levels were not a suitable way of selecting students for further education and added: "We do not need the second tier of AS levels."

It is likely that some headmasters will resist any broadening of A-levels, to be taken by 200,000 pupils this year, but there is likely to be general approval for the new examination at 17.

Some headmasters had favoured the five "leaner" A-levels advocated by Professor Gordon Higginson of Southampton University in 1988 but rejected by the Government. Mr Jewell said: "There is a growing realization that Higginson is dead, a political assassination rather than an educational one."

Canon Peter Pilkington, High Master of St Paul's, is one of the leading campaigners resisting any change to the existing A-levels, while Dr Eric Anderson, headmaster of Eton, is among those who believe some reform is necessary if the Government wants to achieve its aim of doubling the number of students in higher education in the next 25 years. He will address the June conference on the need to make the best use of existing options while other heads will speak of the benefits of the International Baccalaureate and the use of vocational courses.

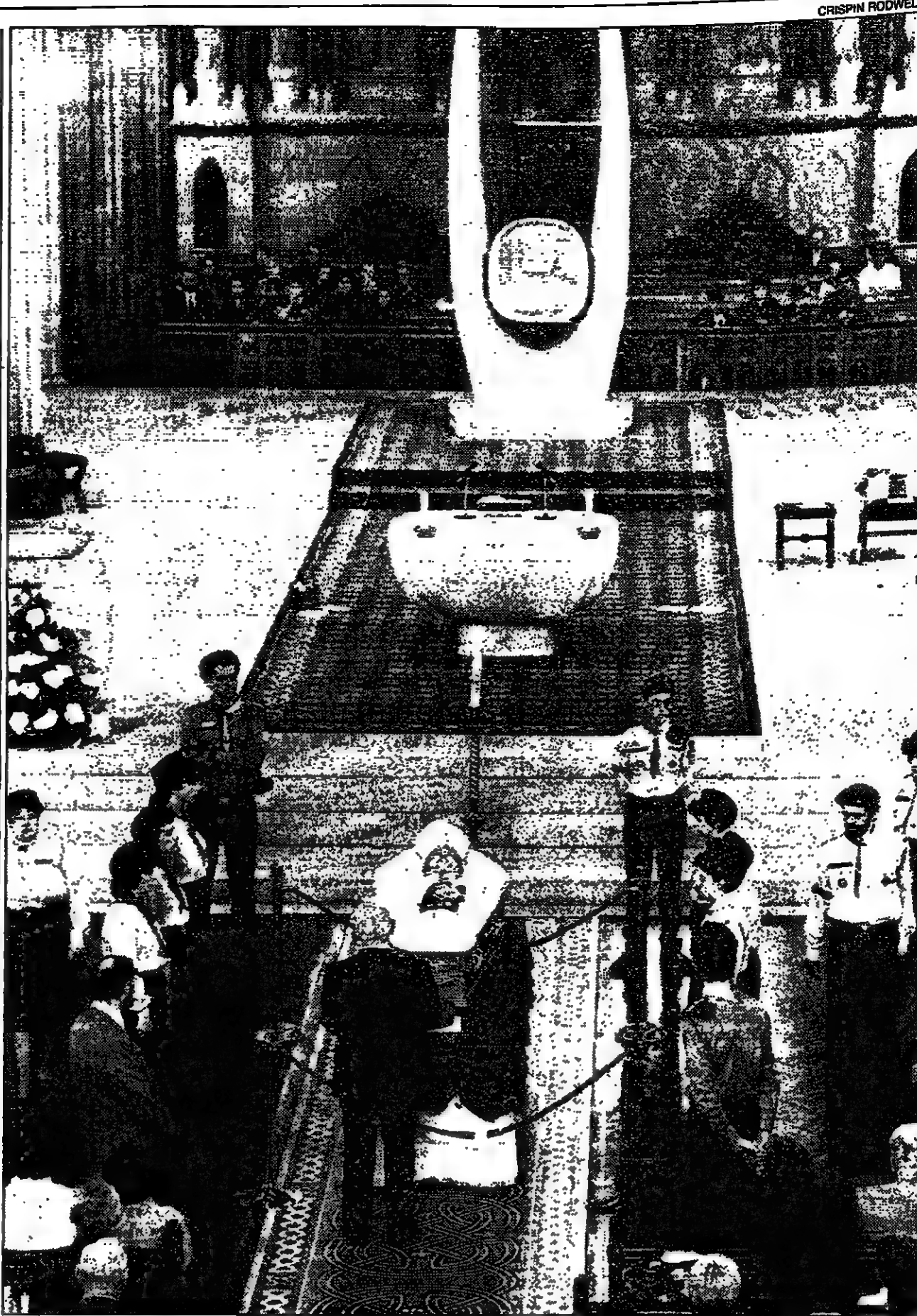
The conference is also likely to tell the Government that the new AS examinations, the "half A-levels", have failed and should be scrapped. Nearly half the 35,000 students who entered the examinations last year failed.

Mr John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is now considering proposals from the National Curriculum Council that there should be six compulsory core skills in every A-level: communication, problem-solving, management of their own learning, numeracy, information technology and modern languages.

Critics of the examination at 17-plus claim that it will be a backward step recreating a series of old examinations, like OA levels.

Pupils should have more teaching time in preparation for GCSEs, Mr MacGregor says today. He has accepted general criticism from headteachers that the examinations are starting too soon in the summer term and imposing an unreasonable burden on the schools and he has asked the GCSE examining boards to consider the retiming of the examinations.

Education, pages 18-19
Special report, 32



The body of Cardinal O'Flaich, Archbishop of Armagh, lying in state in St Patrick's Cathedral yesterday

Mourning flags for Irish Cardinal stolen

By Edward Gorman

POLICE in Belfast said yesterday they were investigating the theft of black mourning flags hung in country lanes in South Armagh as a sign of respect for Cardinal Tomás O'Flaich, who is to be buried tomorrow.

There were reports that flags had been torn down and poles smashed around the town of Bally Macnab. Priests and parishioners were said to be "very hurt" at the vandalism.

The body of Cardinal O'Flaich was returned to Ireland on Saturday from Lourdes in

France where he died of a heart attack last Tuesday while leading a pilgrimage.

The funeral cortege to Armagh, which stopped at Drogheda, Dundalk, and the villages of Crossmaglen and Cullyhanna, was greeted by thousands of people who lined the route to pay their respects to the leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Yesterday thousands more filed through St Patrick's Cathedral in Armagh where his body is lying in state before the funeral service tomorrow.

Mad cow spectre at the feast

By Jamie Dettmer

A RECEPTION in Kiev for ministers and trade officials from Britain and the Soviet Union — the social highlight of a month-long British festival in the city — is to be denied a traditional roast beef meal because the Russians fear that British meat is contaminated with "mad cow" disease.

Three-quarters of a ton of prime Angus beef destined for next month's reception at Kiev, which may be attended by Princess Margaret, Mrs Thatcher and President Gorbachev, has been stopped from entering the Soviet

Union. Guests at the reception are likely to be served beef from Argentina instead.

Mr John Shipway, a director of the West Midlands-based Shipway Brothers Caterers who are preparing the reception, said he was disappointed.

"Ironically, we are shipping out mineral water to the festival because of lingering fears about contamination from the Chernobyl disaster," he said.

Mr Shipway was informed of a Soviet ban on British beef after his consignment of Angus beef had reached the docks in London on its way to Kiev. The Soviet Union imposed a

comprehensive embargo on British beef, lamb and dairy products last month after fears increased in several west European countries about the spread of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in Britain's cattle herds. Soviet officials were not willing to make an exception for Mr Shipway's Angus beef.

"It is a great shame," said Mr Shipway. "Apart from the beef, everything else at the reception will be from Britain — including the headache pills for anyone who might have overcome it."

Beef warning, page 2

Devon oil slick drifts off shore

By David Young

OFFICIALS from the department of Transport's newly-formed Accident Investigation branch have started a full inquiry into the cause of the tanker collision which threatened to send an oil slick on to South Devon beaches.

Pollution experts appeared to have won their battle yesterday as the slick continued to drift slowly 13 miles off shore. It was growing smaller and was to be surveyed from the air at dawn today to decide whether to continue detergent spraying.

The Iranian crude oil spilled from the port side of the tanker Rosebay (274,571 tonnes) after it was holed by the Brixham-based beam trawler Dionne Marie. The tanker had stopped 14 miles south of Start Point to await a Channel pilot when the collision happened. It made a 15in hole in one of the Rosebay's tanks.

Five DC3 aircraft and the converted trawler Pendragon II have been spraying the slick. It is near an area of coast owned by the National Trust, and almost all the coast nearby is designated as of Outstanding Natural and Special Scientific Interest.

Mr Terry Page, chairman of Torbay Hoteliers Association, said: "We are all hoping it will be treated before it gets ashore. If it does it will be disastrous."

Mr Roger Swinfen, of the Devon Birdwatching and Preservation Society, said diving birds were already at risk, both from the oil and the spraying operation. "If the oil comes ashore it will affect important breeding grounds

of birds such as guillemots, razorbills, cormorants and shags," he said.

The Rosebay, three times larger than the Torrey Canyon which went aground off Cornwall causing serious coastal pollution, was on its way from the Persian Gulf to Sweden. No one was hurt in the incident. The trawler later arrived safely at Kingswear, near Dartmouth, while the Rosebay was preparing to continue on its journey.

A beach clean-up manual has been produced to prevent a repeat of the damage to the environment and wildlife after an oil spillage in the Mersey estuary last August. It has been approved by eight local authorities responsible for the estuary after concern over the response to a pipeline emergency when a pipeline operated by Shell broke.

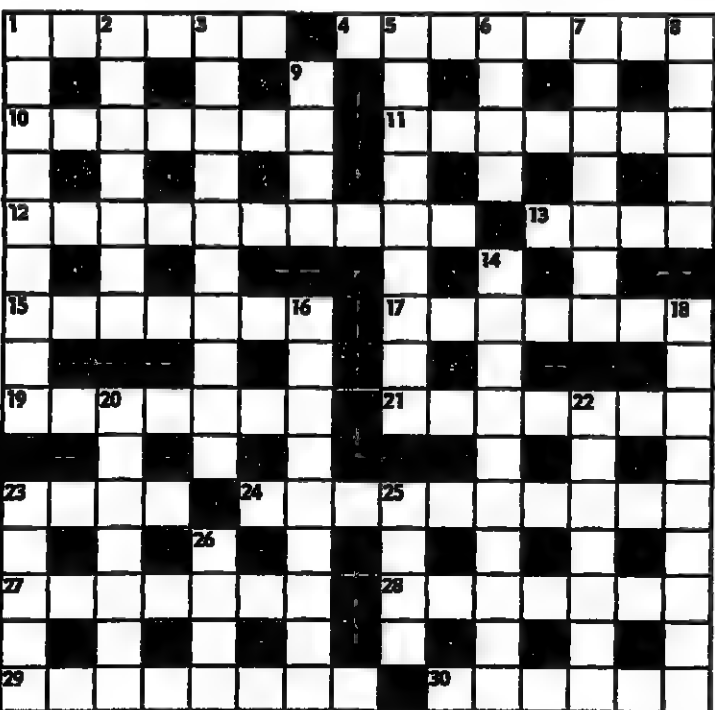
Water experts are investigating the pollution of more than a mile of the river Lodon at Chichester, Basingstoke, Hampshire, by engine oil and fuel.

Incidents which create environmental pollution are often kept secret, making it more difficult to combat their effects, the Campaign for Freedom of Information says.

Education, pages 18-19
Special report, 32



THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,293



- ACROSS**
- 1 Virginia, retiring girl, is a humble dependant (6).
 - 4 A graduate register may be reduced (8).
 - 10 A race he organised caused complaint (7).
 - 11 Looks for a variety of fruit in addition (7).
 - 12 "Softest and support it?", one scoffed (10).
 - 13 Fell down (4).
 - 15 Substituting for sainted characters (7).
 - 17 Figure the senior officer is wearing a tab (7).
 - 19 Pas de deux? (3-4).
 - 21 "Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out" (Troil. and Cre.) (7).
 - 23 Seal, so confine to bed (4).
 - 24 Writing about member perhaps meant preparing to do battle again (10).
- DOWN**
- 1 Watch the head angle (9).
 - 2 It is important for Stock Exchange heads to have the right credit notes (7).
 - 3 Their suggestions are always constructive (10).
 - 5 Appealing for reform, see about involving University (9).
 - 6 Sort the letters (4).
 - 7 Talk big about the family causing a slowing down (7).
 - 8 Stand taken by the painter (5).
 - 9 Some men like pictures for capital investment (4).
 - 14 Still state this is not the country for women (10).
 - 16 The newspapers indeed make one despondent (9).
 - 18 Drinks enabling people to sleep tight? (9).
 - 20 Moving to time, many skipped (7).
 - 22 Repeat it over a long period, note (7).
 - 23 The holder is about to set the price (5).
 - 25 Sudden attack from the tall grass (4).
 - 26 River responsible for erosion (4).

Concise crossword, page 20

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,292 will appear next Saturday

WEATHER

Most areas dry with broken cloud, some sunny spells. However, eastern coastal areas of Scotland will be cloudier with perhaps a little rain. Eastern England also cloudy, but with some sun in the afternoon. Thicker cloud and patchy rain will edge into southwest England during the morning and into southwest Wales later. Nevertheless, even these areas should see a little sun. Winds light. Outlook: Cloud and rain spreading to all parts.

ABROAD

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Algeria	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20	21/20
Algeria	22/22	22/22	22/22	22/22	22/22
Algeria	23/23	23/23	23/23	23/23	23/23
Algeria	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24
Algeria	25/25	25/25	25/25	25/25	25/25
Algeria	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26
Algeria	27/27	27/27	27/27	27/27	27/27
Algeria	28/28	28/28	28/28	28/28	28/28
Algeria	29/29	29/29	29/29	29/29	29/29
Algeria	30/30	30/30	30/30	30/30	30/30

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
London	12/12	12/12	12/12	12/12	12/12	12/12
London	13/13	13/13	13/13	13/13	13/13	13/13
London	14/14	14/14	14/14	14/14	14/14	14/14
London	15/15	15/15	15/15	15/15	15/15	15/15
London	16/16	16/16	16/16	16/16	16/16	16/16
London	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
London	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18
London	19/19	19/19	19/19	19/19	19/19	19/19
London	20/20	20/20	20/20	20/20	20/20	20/20
London	21/21	21/21	21/21	21/21	21/21	21/21

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

- FAITDIE**
- a. Enigmatic
 - b. A steamed pudding
 - c. Prophetic
- CHITTAGONG**
- a. A domestic ham
 - b. A railway steam engine
 - c. A percussion instrument
- PIOU-PIOU**
- a. A headdress
 - b. Teething porridge
 - c. A private soldier
- DUDDERS**
- a. Gardening clothes
 - b. A children's counting game
 - c. Cheats

Answers on page 20.

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks

C. London (within N & S Circles)	731
M-ways/roads M4-M1	732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T.	733
M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M23	734
M-ways/roads M23-M4	735
M25 London Orbital only	736

National traffic and roadworks

National motorways	737
West Country	738
Wales	739
Midlands	740
East Anglia	741
North-west England	742
North-east England	743
Scotland	744
Northern Ireland	745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 5 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

LONDON

Sunday: Temp: max 6 pm to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 75 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.02 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.6 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1011.4 mbars, falling. 1,000 ft bar: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.2 in.

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Sunday: Highest day temp: Jersey, 18C (64F); lowest day temp: Cape Wrath, Northern Scotland, 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Scarborough, North Yorkshire, 4.6 in; highest sunshine: Solihull, 14.1 hr.

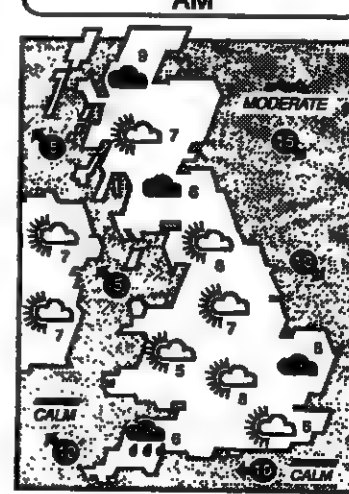
MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15C (59F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.2 hr.

GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.2 hr.

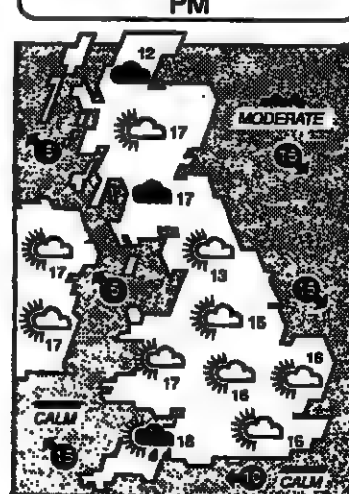
AM



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 6.44 am to 5.59 pm
Belfast 6.54 am to 5.19 pm
Edinburgh 6.17 pm to 5.01 am
Newcastle 6.17 pm to 5.09 am
Preston 6.00 pm to 5.26 am

PM



YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c. cloud, f. rain, r. rain, s. sun.

Area	Temp	Area	Temp
Belfast	15/55C	Cardiff	15/55C
Birmingham	16/56C	Edinburgh	15/55C
Bristol	16/56C	Exeter	15/55C
Cardiff	16/56C	Gloucester	15/55C
Edinburgh	15/55C	Leeds	15/55C
Exeter	15/55C	Manchester	15/55C
Gloucester	15/55C	Newcastle	15/55C
Leeds	15/55C	Preston	15/55C
Manchester	15/55C	Sheffield	15/55C
Newcastle	15/55C	Southampton	15/55C
Preston	15/55C	Stirling	15/55C
Sheffield	15/55C	Wolverhampton	15/55C
Southampton	15/55C	York	15/55C
Stirling	15/55C		
Wolverhampton	15/55C		
York	15/55C		

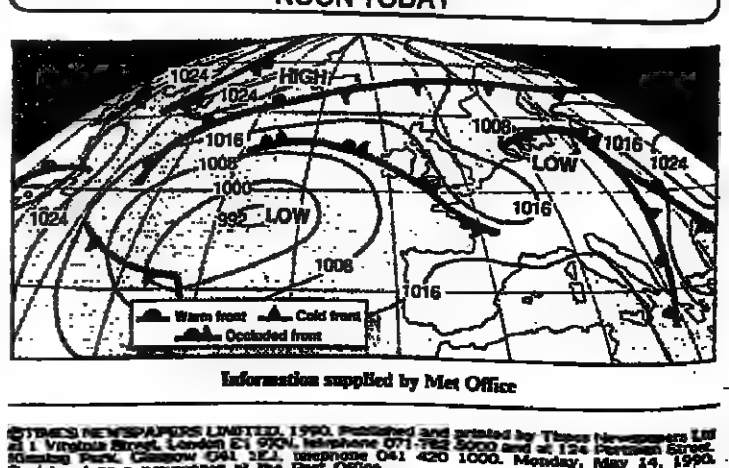
TOWER BRIDGE

Tower Bridge will be closed at the following times: 3.30pm, 6.15pm and 10pm

HIGH TIDES

Area	AM	PM	Area	AM	PM
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20
London Bridge	5.12	5.20	London Bridge	5.12	5.20

NOON TODAY



Information supplied by Met Office

Merrill Lynch in Elders buy

Virgin states for Japan

Kingfisher chases takes salary cut

Name change

TOURIST RATES

MONDAY MAY 14 1990

- BUSINESS AND FINANCE 23-27
- FOCUS ON JAPAN 28-31
- LAW 26
- SPORT 35-42

Executive Editor
David Brewerton
CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6805 (+0.0195)
W German mark
2.7409 (-0.0365)
Exchange index
87.1 (-0.5)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1708.8 (+12.0)
FT-SE 100
2175.9 (+13.7)
USM (Datastream)
129.87 (-0.29)

Merrill Lynch in Elders buy

MERRILL Lynch has bought the New York energy futures operation of Elders IXL, the financially troubled Australian brewing group.

Elders New York operation recorded a profit last year of about \$3 million and had assets of \$200 million with a book value of \$30 million.

A spokesman for Elders in New York declined to comment on the deal, but it is understood that the business was sold at a slight premium to book value.

The sale marks part of the dismantling of the finance division of Elders, which is being broken up as part of the group's attempts to concentrate on its brewing operations.

Elders Finance in New York now has investments of only \$200 million. These include a 14% stake in North West Airlines as well as investments in such companies as Sound Warehouse, the Disney joint-venture project, and the Hercules Offshore Drilling Company.

At its peak about a year ago, Elders had assets of \$1.3 billion in the US, including \$700 million in its food trading operations which were sold earlier this year to J. McIntee and Company.

Virgin stake for Japanese

VOYAGER Travel Holdings, Mr Richard Branson's holding company for Virgin Atlantic Airways, has received a \$36 million equity and loan capital injection from Seibu Saison International, the leading Japanese hotel and retail group.

Seibu Saison, which together with Scandinavian Airline Systems (SAS) jointly owns the Intercontinental Hotels chain, is taking a 10 per cent stake in Voyager.

Mr Branson says the injection from the Japanese will help finance Virgin Atlantic's airline network, which will be further extended on Wednesday with an inaugural flight to Los Angeles.

Voyager reported a turnover of £115 million and pre-tax profits of £9 million in the year ended July 31.

Kingfisher chief takes salary cut

THE salary of Mr Geoffrey Mulcahy, the chief executive of Kingfisher, was cut by £44,000, from £701,000 to £657,000, for the financial year which ended on February 3.

Mr Mulcahy's remuneration is linked to performance and the 6 per cent fall resulted from a slowdown in the growth of Kingfisher's earnings per share.

Since then Mr Mulcahy, aged 48, has also taken on the role of chairman, a post for which his non-executive predecessor, Sir Kenneth Durham, was paid £87,000 last year.

Name change

The Institution of Production Engineers is changing its name to the Institution of Manufacturing Engineers. Merger talks are also in progress with the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

TOURIST RATES

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia \$	2.25	2.175
Austria Sch	26.20	18.90
Belgium Fr	36.35	58.05
Canada C\$	2.08	1.938
Denmark Kr	11.03	10.33
France Fr	6.06	6.45
Germany DM	9.72	9.12
Italy Lit	2.085	2.085
Japan Yen	278.50	262.50
Netherlands Gld	11.26	10.56
Norway Kr	266.75	240.75
Portugal Esc	5.35	4.75
South Africa Rd	100.50	100.50
Spain Ptas	16.53	9.93
Sweden Kr	2.48	2.48
Switzerland Fr	4.63	4.03
Turkey Lira	1.75	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	24.50	17.50

Plates for small denomination banknotes only as supplied by Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 121.6 (March)

New figures confuse rates policy picture

By Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

THE Government will be faced this week with further conflicting signals about the speed and success of its policy of high interest rates in cutting demand and inflation in overcast parts of the economy.

The CBI's distributive trades survey, widely seen as an accurate short-term guide to consumer spending, shows a surprising upturn in sales for both retailers and wholesalers in April after an apparent downturn since the blip around the turn of the year.

There is good news on inflation from the building industry, but fears are rising that unemployment may rise for a prolonged period.

A bigger proportion of CBI respondents reported higher sales in April than a year ago than in any month since September. More re-

ported sales were good for the time of year than in any month since last July.

After the unexpected rise in stock of unsold goods in March, the balance of those reporting that stocks were too high fell back to its lowest for more than a year. The upturn in trade in April is likely to be reflected in the Government's figures today for retail sales.

The CBI suggests the embarrassing short-term recovery may be due to special factors, particularly because Easter, which is now a busy time for shopping expeditions, came in April in 1990, but in March last year.

The CBI puts more attention on the continuing downturn in the motor trade. This shows a balance of 60 per cent of firms reporting lower sales than a year ago, the worst since the survey started in 1983 and twice as bad as last November, the worst most recent month.

A quarterly survey from the Building Em-

ployers Confederation confirms this picture of heavy falls in spending on big items, at the same time as sales of low-price goods remain buoyant. The BEC projects a 5 per cent drop in the output of the building and contracting industry in 1990.

Inquiries for new work fell for the third consecutive quarter in the first three months of 1990, and the downturn has spread from housing related business to commercial construction work, except in the Midlands and Scotland.

Mr Peter Rainbird, BEC chairman, said: "These results suggest that, as with private housebuilding, the downturn in contracting could be sharper and more protracted than was initially anticipated."

The best news for the Chancellor is that tender price inflation in building contracts has ground to a halt in the first quarter because

less than 40 per cent of firms are working at full capacity.

But the survey will raise fears that the economy's uneven response to high interest rates will require a prolonged squeeze that will hit employment. The BEC said the usual spring upturn in employment had not taken place.

The Employment Institute issued a warning that "underlying" employment, net of the effect of special measures, had already started to rise and that Britain faced another prolonged period of rising unemployment.

Dr John Philpott, director of the Institute, said the outlook for unemployment looked bleak because of the Government's policy of relying on prolonged high interest rates to cut inflation. He said job losses in manufacturing would gather pace during 1990 and 1991, outpacing any growth in jobs elsewhere in the economy.

New firms no threat to power monopoly

By Martin Waller

PROSPECTS for effective competition for electricity customers, which have featured strongly in the Government's promotion of its scheme for electricity privatization, will be heavily devalued by the City as it prepares to start selling the industry to the public this autumn.

In a detailed new research study, SG Warburg, joint broker to the sale of the 12 regional distribution companies, suggests that the threat to the distribution companies from outside competition has been exaggerated.

The study breaks down the companies' two main financial areas of operation, distribution and supply of electricity to the customer. The split reveals that the average company has relatively little to lose, even if customers took supplies direct from generating companies.

Distribution is effectively a local monopoly and can be viewed as a dependable utility-type business, such as water and gas supply, Warburg claims. Its model of a typical distribution company can expect to see revenues of £275 million from its distribution activities and £118 million profits before tax on an historic cost basis, the broker believes.

There is little chance of effective competition to the actual distribution network, rather as in the telecommunications industry, where the cost of duplicating British Telecom's cables has effectively shut Mercury out from competition except in areas of high density.

The supply business provides proportionately less profit - typically £11 million before tax on revenues of £810 million, says Mr Nigel Butler, the electricity analyst at Warburg.

He also sees little impact from big customers choosing to generate their own electricity. "If you look at what's happened to some of the schemes proposed, there's a lot of paper being generated but a lot fewer generating schemes than first thought."

Profits growth from the 12 companies, once they are privatized this autumn, will have to come from volume growth, which will be largely tied to demographic trends, and from efficiency improvements.

It seems much more scope for cuts in overheads at the four successor companies to the Central Electricity Generating Board. As many as 5,000 jobs could go at National Power over the next five years.

UBS deal on Blue Arrow compensation

By Carol Leonard

UBS Phillips & Drew, the securities house, is believed to be on the brink of offering 30p a share compensation to investors with whom it placed stock after Blue Arrow's ill-fated £837 million rights issue in 1987.

This gesture, expected to be announced this week, represents an about-turn from original policy.

Three months ago, UBS said it would not pay compensation until criminal proceedings stemming from the issue - over the manner in which the failure of the issue was not revealed to the Stock Exchange - had been settled.

UBS said any payment might prejudice a fair trial of the 11 defendants who face criminal charges, and who include two existing and two former UBS employees.

But its London securities business is thought to have been so badly affected by this stance, with many large institutions deleting the firm from their approved dealing lists, that it may, while still denying legal liability, be prepared to match the 30p a share compensation on offer from County NatWest (CNW).

As long ago as July last year, Mr Rudolf Müller, chairman of UBS Phillips & Drew, said, when asked if its business had suffered by being linked to the issue: "I think it didn't help."

Institutions which took

Blue Arrow stock after the unsuccessful rights issue had been threatening legal action, unless UBS offered compensation, claiming they had bought in what later transpired to have been a false market.

After the issue, it was announced that the placing was a success. CNW failed to reveal it was holding a 13.4 per cent stake through its subsidiaries, thus supporting the price. CNW had masterminded the rights issue, with P&D as broker, placing unsubscribed stock with institutions.

In earlier talks between UBS and CNW aimed at formulating a joint compensation plan, UBS offered to pay 25 per cent of the compensation, raising that ultimately, to 40 per cent of the total to be paid by the two firms.

UBS argued that CNW should pay the remaining 60 per cent, because P&D had only been mentioned in 20 pages of the DTT's 200-page report, which gave a fair indication of its share of the blame. At this point, the talks ended.

County has since made its own unilateral offer, of 50 per cent of the proposed compensation figure, and the negotiations with UBS have been undertaken by a co-ordinating committee of the Institutional Shareholders Committee, led by Mr Donald Brydon, of BZW Investment Management, and Mr Ron Armas, of Prudential Assurance. Last

month, the ISC, which represents more than 100 aggrieved institutions, issued a statement saying "constructive discussions" with UBS had taken place and that "detailed proposals are being framed which, it is hoped, will lead to a satisfactory conclusion."

A spokesman for UBS Phillips & Drew yesterday refused to confirm or deny that a settlement is imminent.

But UBS is nevertheless under pressure to make its final offer before the end of this month since that is the deadline for investors to register their claims with CNW, under the terms of its offer.

CNW's offer, which could cost it up to £30 million if all those eligible apply before the May 31 cut-off point, binds those investors who do make claims to a full and final settlement agreement. If UBS reveals its final offer before then it could lead, once again, to a last-minute joint offer being made by the two firms. Such a move would be welcomed by City institutions.

The offer is of 30p a share to anyone who bought shares in Blue Arrow, the employment agency group since renamed Manpower. It covers the post-rights placing, and those who bought shares in the period between September 29, 1987, and October 26, 1987 - when the shares hit their lowest level. It will also pay up to 8p a share interest.



Worries over loss of business: Rudolf Müller, chairman of UBS Phillips & Drew

Pesetas on demand for Britons

By Lindsay Cook
Family Money Editor

MILLIONS of British holidaymakers will be able to use cash dispensers in Spain and Portugal to withdraw savings from their bank and building society accounts.

From today, 750 teller machines in Portugal can be used by customers of seven building societies and three banks. Another 2,000 machines in Spain will be added in June.

Customers of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Girobank and Allied Irish Banks plus investors with the Britannia, Chelsea, Derbyshire, Dunfermline, Northern Rock, Town & Country and Yorkshire building societies will be able to withdraw up to £250 a day in the local currencies.

To use the Multibanco machines in Portugal and those of Telebanco in Spain, customers must have a Link card or Royal Bank Cashline or Highline cards.

Pensions windfall at Daimler-Benz

By Wolfgang Münch, European Business Correspondent

DAIMLER-BENZ, West Germany's largest company, is expected to announce a large rise in earnings tomorrow, up from DM1.7 billion to just under DM7 billion (£2.5 billion).

The rise, which comes despite stagnating operating profits, results from an extraordinary credit on the revaluation of pension liabilities.



Reuter: quotes planned

ities and depreciation write-offs. Herr Edzard Reuter, the chairman, and his board have changed the accounting practice to bring the company into line with international practice before the expected listing of its shares in London and Tokyo.

Turnover rose by only 4.2 per cent to DM76.6 billion in 1989. About 75 per cent of earnings come from the core Mercedes-Benz business, which faces rising competition from Japanese car makers.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the aircraft maker acquired last year, will be consolidated in the 1990 accounts, but is not expected to make profits for some time.

Daimler-Benz shares have fallen from a recent high of DM955 to DM850. Mr Andrew Thompson, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities, said the shares are unlikely to advance in the near future.

Battle for Peabody warms up

From Our Correspondent
New York

DEALERS are anxiously waiting to see whether Amx, the materials group, will this week raise its offer for Peabody Holding, the leading US coal producer, after mounting a bid battle with Hanson.

On Friday, Amx upset Hanson's plan to wrap up the 55 per cent of Peabody Coal it does not own by offering Newmont Mining \$1.3 billion for control of Peabody Holding, including \$718 million for the 55 per cent in Peabody Coal sought by Hanson.

Hanson replied by lifting its bid for Peabody Coal from \$715 million to \$725.6 million. Hanson paid \$504 million in February for its 45 per cent stake in Peabody Coal.

The bid battle is a boon for Newmont, which is seeking to reduce its \$2 billion debt incurred largely in fighting a 1987 bid by Mr T Boone Pickens, the corporate raider.

Wall Street ready for record high

From John Durie, New York

WALL STREET is poised to reach record highs this week after strong gains last week, including a 2.2 per cent rise on Friday to close at 2,801.58.

This is only 8.57 points from the peak achieved on January 2 this year, and a new wave of optimism in New York could see the record broken this week.

Mr Peter Greenman, Shearson Lehman Hutton vice-president, said: "Interest rates look like they are going lower and the economy is growing moderately."

"These are two very, very bullish ingredients for higher stock prices."

The main reasons for last week's euphoria were an easing in inflationary fears, the fact that many institutions had heavy short positions on the equity market, and a late surge of program trading purchases.

The Federal Reserve's open market committee meets tomorrow to consider

whether to change its overnight plunge rate from its present level of 8.25 per cent.

Two weeks ago, Wall Street was convinced the attempt would raise rates slightly, but now it is convinced no change will be necessary.

This was emphasized by the 0.2 per cent gain in the April producer prices index, after the exclusion of food and energy prices.

On Wednesday, the April consumer prices index will be released, with expectations of a rise lower than the 0.5 per cent achieved in March.

While Wall Street appears headed for another rally, some analysts claimed it would be short-lived, and the market could be expected to drift downwards over the next few months.

Mr Dale Tills, the manager of institution sales at Charles Schwab, said:

"What added fuel to the fire was that so many people were short."

It was also noted that the wider Standard & Poor's index, while rising 2.4 per cent on Friday, is still about 2.2 per cent off its peak last October, a sign that only the blue-chip companies have enjoyed last week's rally in the market.

However, Mr Jack Solomon, a technical analyst at Bear Stearns, added: "The market is now travelling on the sidelines that may still be waiting for the market to reach 2,810. The numbers are telling us to ride the wave."

Mr Lincoln Anderson, a Bear Stearns economist, said: "Investors are coming around to the opinion that interest rates will move lower and that inflation basically is lower."

US Notebook, page 24

Introducing a very
appetizing
new mortgage.

It gives you jam today,
jam tomorrow
and jam the day after.

14.25%
(15.3%)
Typical APR

John Charcol can now offer a highly ingenious new mortgage - designed to help you deal with interest rate problems in the short, medium and long term.

In the short term, it reduces your interest rate to just 14.25% (15.3% APR) - and since that's a 'capped' rate which can't rise above that level, you're protected against any more nasty surprises.

In the medium term, though, rates may start to fall. Again you benefit, because up to June 30th 1991 the rate will fall in line with the market.

So does this mean that June 30th 1991 is the day when a snag will appear?

Quite the reverse. On that date, you'll be offered a choice. Either you can switch into a new, two-year fixed rate (which, again, will be in line with the market).

Or you can move into a variable rate - but not just an ordinary one. It will offer a 'stabiliser' facility, which means that if you want to, you can choose your own repayment level, down to a minimum of 3.25% below the variable rate. Then when the variable rate is higher than your repayment rate, the interest rolls up and is added to the sum borrowed, and when it's lower, you can clear the rolled-up interest.

To find out more about a mortgage which lets you win on the roundabouts, the swings and the tether-sleds too, call John Charcol, a licensed credit broker, on (071) 589 7080. Or write to us at Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE.

JOHN CHARCOL

Talk about a better mortgage.
071-589-7080

The product advertised here is not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rules made for the protection of investors by that Act will not apply to it. Credit broker fees may be charged depending on the type of product and credit record, and consent may also be required. Your home is at risk if you do not keep up repayments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it.

TEMPUS

The biggest gainers when rates decline

EVENTUALLY interest rates will have to come down and investors need to be ready.

Not all the sectors battered by high rates stand to recover equally. Housebuilders should benefit quickly as lower mortgage rates encourage a recovery in demand and the burden of financing land holdings is eased. But the property development sector has dug itself into a much deeper hole.

The shares to pick are also not necessarily the most highly geared, as not all of these will last the summer. Even among the survivors, some will have sustained such heavy damage that they are likely to take the earliest opportunity to repair their balance sheets.

For the time being, the strategy should be to pick good long-term investments while they are as cheap as they are ever likely to become.

The housebuilding sector has fallen by 30 per cent against the market in the past year, and there are stocks trading at little more than four times prospective earnings.

Our selection of Wilson (Connolly), Wilson Bowden and Tarmac — chaired by Sir Eric Pountain — looks positively expensive by comparison, with our cheapest, Wilson Bowden, in line with the sector average on a prospective p/e ratio of six. But the company is not over-exposed to markets in the South-east

and was not geared at the end of last year.

Wilson (Connolly) earns its place in view of its long land bank and conservative accounting, which have enabled it to maintain a 15-year record of continuous growth. Tarmac, with borrowings of about £650 million, will benefit from lower interest rates, although its trading and balance sheet are supported by its huge quarry business.

The same logic lies behind our retail sector selection. Heavily borrowed buyouts that need refinancing, or over-expanded companies, even for normal high street demand, are not the best bets.

We have plumped for Dixons, Kingfisher and Burton. Most analysts expect Dixons' profits to deteriorate further from the £70 million forecast for the year to April 1990. But it would be the purest beneficiary from a rise in spending on electrical goods which would follow a rates fall. Even if Kingfisher is prevented or chooses not to renew its 120p offer, Dixons' management has been put on its mettle.

Lower rates would benefit Kingfisher's B&Q and Comet chains. As menswear stores have been among the hardest hit of the clothing retailers, Sir Ralph Halpern's Burton will look more cheerful once over-mortgaged southern males decide they can again afford new suits. Both stocks have been



Potential beneficiaries: Pountain, left, and Halpern



PORTFOLIO FOR A RATES FALL

	Price (£)	Market cap (£m)	Pre-tax profit (£m)	Earnings p/shares (p)	PE ratio
Burton	163	908	205	23.6	7
T Cowie	37	47	18	18.8	37
Dixons	125	480	70	11.0	11
Kingfisher	288	1270	225	31.3	9
Owners Abroad	55	48	17	11.3	5
Tarmac	232	1650	330	28.4	8
Wilson Bowden	258	172	41	41.0	6
Wilson (Connolly)	152	271	55	19.7	8

hit because of their retail property development activities, but improved trading would draw attention away from what is a second-line business for both companies.

Two other stocks will be worth a second look when interest rates fall. Shares in Owners Abroad have been caused because it runs a charter airline, a sector which has already seen three collapses this year. However, Owners has made a £17 million rights issue of convertible preference shares, and its airline, Air

2000, is mainly centred on Manchester and Glasgow where travellers have been less affected by mortgages.

Finally, motor dealers have been marked down because of falling new car sales and the impending Monopolies Commission inquiry into the trade. But shares in T Cowie have been hit harder than most and, at 37p, they stand at a quarter of their 1989 high. However, Cowie's 380 per cent gearing is less life-threatening than it seems and most of the debt is secured against its contract

hire fleet. Cowie should leap up at the first whiff of a fall in interest rates.

Crystalate

FORMER politicians have an unenviable reputation as company chairmen, a tradition being kept alive by Lord Jenkin, the former Environment Secretary at the helm of the electronic-components manufacturer Crystalate Holdings.

Crystalate unveiled some truly awful interim figures on Wednesday, featuring operating profits of a mere £31,000 set against a £1.15 million interest bill.

Pre-tax losses were £897,000, against profits of £2.29 million, and would have been worse still but for the unusual decision to take £225,000 property profits from office relocation above the line.

The interim payout was held at 2.2p — a gesture of confidence, the company said, although cynics might point to the bid battle with TT Group, which is offering £32 million of its own shares for Crystalate.

The bid is about the only thing nailing the shares anywhere near their Friday closing level of 79p. If TT succeeds, it will inherit Crystalate's problems of low demand and lower margins. Shareholders who have seen the price come down from a

1989 high of 185p should consider cutting their losses and selling in the market.

ECC Group

ECC Group has to convince the market it is not buying a pig in a poke with its \$520 million deal for Georgia Kallin, the US industrial minerals group, on between 16 and 17 times earnings.

ECC is not a market favourite after turning in poorer interim figures (£66.3 million down to £50.9 million). The shares have under-performed and profit estimates for the 12 months to end-September have been downgraded to £140 million (£150.6 million). ECC is moving to a 15-month reporting period ending December, and though earnings dilution is probably unavoidable for 1990, Georgia should be earnings positive in 1991.

Meanwhile, ECC is cutting its cost base and hopes to reap up to £100 million in asset sales in the next 18 months.

One investment sale which would demonstrate a livelier management is the 29 per cent interest in Bryant, whose poor results saw ECC's associate profits fall from £9.9 million to £4.3 million in the half-year. The Bryant holding cost ECC £53 million at an effective 91.5p (now 80p), and a more profitable home for funds could win ECC back some of its lost following.

GILT-EDGED

Inflation holds the key to unlocking yield prospects

So the inflation doomsters were proved wrong. The headline rate of inflation rose to just 9.4 per cent in April, while those much trumpeted but erroneous forecasts suggested a clear breach of 10 per cent would be recorded.

This is perhaps not surprising. The British public has a much better record of forecasting inflation than the collective wisdom of Treasury and City forecasters. The sustained rise in inflation from the first half of 1988, which has surprised the Government, was picked up in survey data with almost a year's notice.

But Friday's inflation figures were hardly a triumph for the Government. On any measure of underlying inflation, and there are many, prices are rising faster than at any time since 1982.

There is no sign that inflation pressures are close to peaking. Basic pay deals have been averaging about 9 per cent, more than 2 per cent above the level achieved by the same groups last year. Indeed, there is evidence that people have been caught out by the latest inflation rise. If so, it may not be long before 10 per cent becomes the going rate for wage deals.

At the same time, productivity growth is close to zero. Thus unit wage costs are also rising by almost 10 per cent. With sterling import prices rising at about 6 per cent a year, the increase in whole economy unit costs has been about 8-9 per cent over the past 12 months.

These cost increases will be passed on to final price rises this year unless profit margins are squeezed much more than they are now. Thus there remains the possibility of a further rise in the underlying rate of inflation. On our forecasts, the core rate, excluding mortgage rates and the poll tax, will rise from 7 per cent to a peak of 8 per cent in August, and continue to hover above 7 per cent for most of the year.

Adding the effects of the poll tax and previous mortgage rate rises, headline inflation would also peak in August at near 10 1/2 per cent with only a slight improvement later. In the fourth quarter, inflation may average 9 1/2 per cent, two points higher than forecast at Budget time. Beyond this year there does not seem much prospect of a significant improvement in the underlying rate unless Britain experiences much more prolonged weakness in

economic activity than is likely before an election.

Trend productivity growth is about 2 1/2 per cent a year, and with average earnings growth unlikely to drop much from its present 9 1/2 per cent rate, unit wage cost increases — perhaps the best guide to true core inflation — are unlikely to drop sustainably below 7 per cent.

A worse scenario cannot be ruled out. The Bank of England gave warning in its May Quarterly Bulletin that underlying inflation could continue rising for 18 months after the RPI peaks.

Such a development is not built into the markets' expectations. Assuming an underlying inflation rate of 7 per cent, the implied real yield on 10-year gilts is just over 5 1/2 per cent. This is only a little higher than that available on average in the foreign bond markets.

Fears of a loosening of the Government's grip on public spending in the autumn statement and the prospect of a change in government would appear to raise the possibility that real yields will need to move considerably above the world average, as in 1986.

All this means that last week's gilt rally is likely to be short-lived and 10-year gilt yields may move up to a peak of at least 13 1/2 per cent in the late summer.

Thereafter, three factors may reduce yields. First, the prospect of imminent Exchange Rate Mechanism entry will be increasing, which should cause some international flows into gilts.

Second, there should be unequivocal evidence of a very sluggish economy before the end of the summer. Third, both the headline and the underlying rate of inflation may be dropping by the fourth quarter. Together, these factors should be enough to produce some eventual downside for gilt yields at the long end, but it is hard to say confidently how long this will last.

With the prospect of a Labour victory hanging over the market next year, the size of the drop in long yields may well disappoint. A big change in the shape of the yield curve seems a safer bet as the Government finds it politically imperative to cut mortgage rates in a bid to recover its popularity before the general election.

David Walton
Goldman Sachs
International Ltd

HOW DO PEOPLE FIND LIFE IN LONDON DOCKLANDS?

THEY STEP OUT OF THE FRONT DOOR.

Move into London Docklands and you enter another way of life. In your award-winning warehouse conversion - or buff-brick family house - you'll be on the threshold of London's best-kept secrets.

Brasseries that could be the envy of Paris (on both the right and the left banks of the Thames). If you prefer dim sum, forget the West End and point your rickshaw to Limehouse,

London's original Chinatown. You'll shop in historic, listed buildings and sail from bustling yachting marinas.

There are wine bars as modish as any in Manhattan. And taverns once frequented by Captain Cook or Lord Nelson. With 55 miles of waterfront, London Docklands is a natural centre for water sports, (and most other kinds of sport).

But the more you look, the greater the surprises. Such as the dry ski slope. Riding just a canter away from the City. And even three farms.

Call London Docklands on the number below and we'll put a wealth of information through your letter box. It could easily persuade you to move your own front door.

LONDON DOCKLANDS 0500 678910



US NOTEBOOK

Americans wake up to turnaround in interest rates

From Maxwell Newton, New York

Since April 27, the day the US employment numbers for April were released, there has been a dramatic change in world interest rates.

Some of the most striking of the changes have been:

- Six-month Libor has fallen from 9 per cent to 8 1/2 per cent;
- The Japanese 10-year Bond yield has dropped from 7.41 per cent to 7.09 per cent;
- UK gilts have fallen in yield about 50 basis points;
- The US 10-year note yield has fallen from 9.06 per cent to about 8.7 per cent.

Now, with the shock of two months' decline in US retail sales in March and April, and two successive falls in producer prices, the worldwide interest rates drop has been given more confirmation.

Ordinary Americans had already woken up to what was going on. They sharply ran down their money market mutual fund balances and bought up big at the Treasury auctions last week. Since the beginning of April, money market mutual fund balances have dropped about \$10 billion, as investors bailed out of low-yielding funds and rushed to lock up higher yields available on Treasury and other longer-dated paper.

Falling newspaper advertising volume had foretold of bad times for the economy.

In a *Barron's* interview last week, Mr John Morion, the newspaper analyst, recounts the following exchange with Mr Warren Phillips, chairman of Dow Jones, at the newspaper publishers' convention in Los Angeles last month:

"I said to Warren: 'I see the Journal just ran a story about the newspaper industry recession.'"

"He said: 'That was the second or third one we had run. What is interesting is people are talking about how everything was soft in January

and February. Nobody has said much about March. And March was when it went over the cliff.'"

Earlier, the conference board drew attention to March as the month when the number of new jobs dropped sharply, leading to a fall in consumer confidence.

March and April are, indeed, beginning to look like turning-point months:

- Between February and April, the growth of payroll employment fell to just 167,000, compared with a rise of more than 700,000 in the previous two months;
- Between February and April, retail sales fell \$1.3 billion (seasonally adjusted monthly total) compared with a rise of \$4.1 billion the previous two months;
- After huge revisions, the Fed announced that between December 1989 and March 1990, the total increase in instalment credit outstanding was \$4.9 billion. That was for three months. In 1989, the level of instalment credit outstanding rose \$4.9 billion a month.

In other ways, too, April looks like a turning point. At March 30, the US long bond yield was 8.63 per cent. By April 26, it had boomed to 9.04 per cent. It has now fallen back to 8.68 per cent.

Friday's booming action in bonds was all the more interesting in that it came at the same time as the dollar continued its recent plunge and right after a Treasury auction in which a record \$30.5 billion of government paper had been dumped into Wall Street. It also came on the heels of an admission by the Bush Administration that its fiscal policy is in tatters.

The dollar's big drop in the past two weeks has indicated a shedding of dollar deposits and a move into high-yielding Swiss and German deposits — another pointer to lower US interest rates coming.

Buyout tr
into the i

M&S like

THE IN

Fayed stay
in harness

Speculation

might rise

worries and

case — as a

quence of the

by the Depart

and industry

takeover of

appears to be

spending the

for the elect

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

and a conse

of Harrod's

personal inve

date of Cana

costs run on

show in a me

the movement

might. Prince

gradually acce

half way

more than

investing —

claiming

All in all, t

for the Econ

Buyout trend travels north into the industrial regions

By Rodney Hobson

HALF of Britain's large management buyouts are now taking place outside the traditional South-east area.

Despite the economic downturn and high interest rates, managers in the industrial heartlands are increasingly taking over ownership of their companies, according to 3i, the largest source of venture capital in Britain.

Of 190 buyouts valued at more than £10 million backed by 3i over the past five years, 92 were outside the South-east. About two-thirds took place in the past two years, mainly in Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Bristol.

The trend has continued this year, along with the virtual disappearance of deals topping £50 million. Just one was backed by 3i in the first quarter of 1990, while 14 deals were for between £10 million and £50 million.

In the whole of 1989, there were 16 above £50 million and 53 in the lower range. Mr Paul

Waller, a director of 3i, said: "There is an unwillingness of international banks to finance senior debt for very large management buyouts but the supply of equity finance is still there for deals at all levels. It is still possible to raise debt for medium-sized deals."

The main boost has come from parent companies in need of cash selling off peripheral manufacturing subsidiaries. Deals are done because sellers are asking more realistic prices.

In contrast, the South-east has seen a slowdown in buyouts because construction, services and retailing, which had grown fastest around London, have been hit hardest by company crashes.

Mr Waller said: "Where Britain is scoring at the moment is in its efficient manufacturing base. Without a shadow of a doubt, it is better managed and more efficient than it has ever been." He added: "Over the past two to



Waller: a local advantage

three years, we have seen buyout skills sharpened outside London.

"Three years ago, the skills were not there among accountants, lawyers and bankers. Now, the whole regional business community is geared to coping with transactions on a larger scale. It is a strong and sustainable trend."

Mr Waller said it is not a case of buyout specialists moving out of London, but rather that expertise in han-

dling buyouts has been learned in the regions.

This has been a crucial factor in the growth of deals in regions where, 10 years ago, buyouts of more than £10 million were unheard of.

Large management buyouts are time-consuming, with negotiations often stretching to four months. Mr Waller said: "One of the great problems for management teams is that they have to get on with running the business while coping with the distraction of the buyout. The ability to deal locally, rather than come to London is a very real advantage."

"The more venture capitalists, accountants, lawyers and bankers work together, the more they refine their skills. Nobody is having to re-invent the wheel."

While deals rarely top £50 million now, Mr Waller claimed: "Within a year or two, the regions are likely to handle deals worth up to £100 million quite comfortably."

Growth of engineering set to slow

By Colin Narborough

ENGINEERING will outperform many sectors of the economy this year and next, but growth rates will be sharply lower than during the investment boom conditions of 1988 and early last year, Cambridge Econometrics says in its latest forecast.

Its main elements - electrical, mechanical, electronics and instruments - are projected to record a £3 billion trade surplus by the mid-1990s.

But the study concludes that the key areas of weakness in British engineering are all related to investment in equipment, R&D and training, and that failure to address these problems will leave it vulnerable to takeover.

The Engineering Employers' Federation focuses on the same problem in its submission to the House of Lords Committee on Science and Technology, pointing to "serious deficiencies" in Britain's ability to generate innovation on a large enough scale.

ECONOMIC VIEW

How to cut deficits on 'no new taxes' pledge

The long-running soap opera of the US budget deficit seems at last to be colliding with reality. Tomorrow, President Bush will meet Congressional leaders for a summit on how to make progress in cutting the deficit. For the first time, there will be "no preconditions" to the talks.

Ever since the move was announced last week, the President's cheerleaders have been trying to reassure Republicans that the President was not reneging on his "read my lips - no new taxes" pledge. But the betting among officials is that there will have to be some revenue-raising components to any serious attempt to rein back the deficit. An increase in sales taxes, on energy perhaps, is seen as highly probable.

The dimensions of the problem are set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act. This states that unless the economy moves into recession, the deficit for the fiscal year, starting on October 1, shall be no more than \$64 billion. To get sufficiently close to that figure to avoid a "sequester" - a statutory across-the-board cut which could severely disrupt public services - now requires a reduction in the planned deficit of about \$50 billion.

In January, the Administration estimated the gap at about \$35 billion, but since then the fiscal position has deteriorated because of lower corporate profits earned in a slowing economy, higher interest rates and a higher stock of debt. The outturn this year is expected to be about \$140 billion (excluding the effect of bailing out Savings and Loan institutions), against the Gramm-Rudman target of \$100 billion.

A cut of \$50 billion in next year's budget deficit is for practical purposes impossible. The "peace dividend", arising from reduced military tension, may yield \$5 billion to \$10 billion. Social programmes like Medicare, which have been Republican targets, are proving harder to pare.

But the arithmetic is confused by two other factors. The first is the S&L fiasco. Under present law, the cost of bailing out thrifts has to be counted as part of the Budget. But even the Congressional Budget Office - the closest thing to a non-partisan player in the budget - thinks this is absurd. It would mean a huge increase in the magnitude of the problem for a year or two (\$40 billion this year) followed by a deceptive tightening of the fiscal position as sales of S&L assets cut the deficit. In any case the money paid out to insolvent thrifts goes straight back into Treasury bills.

There is pressure to score only the interest on borrowings needed for the bail-out as part of the budget. The second factor is the treatment of social security. The US is building up surpluses on the retirement account to meet the demands of growing numbers of pensioners. There is a bipartisan move in Congress to take the social security account off-budget so the surpluses are not frittered on daily bills. Losing the surplus on social security will in principle exacerbate the problem.

But instead the summerers may try to recast some of the Gramm-Rudman figuring. That could substantially ease the problem by making the targets less ambitious. At the same time, there is a move to tighten up some of the absurdities of the Gramm-Rudman process, for instance by introducing a second review and potential sequester after the fiscal year has started. Now it does not matter how much the deficit exceeds the target so long as it is close enough on the basis of the Administration's forecasts before the year begins.

Sceptics think the whole Gramm-Rudman process is largely a fraud, which diverts effort into finding ways to get round the law rather than obtain a political majority for deficit reduction. It has certainly given rise to some fertile expedients. But it has also limited the pressure for spending increases and allowed the expansion in the economy gradually to bring the deficit down as a proportion of national income. Even at its revised level, this year's deficit will be no more than half the peak figure of 6.3 per cent of gross national product reached in 1983.

Bringing down the deficit further will reduce the upward pressure on US interest rates and help stabilize exchange rates by creating circumstances in which the US trade deficit can fall. The immediate outlook is for some moderate increase in the Federal Funds rate as the Federal Reserve Board moves to head off a rise in inflation to just over 5 per cent after 4½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1989. Any increase in foreign rates will not be good for sterling and could put pressure on the Chancellor to raise interest rates again.

Cutting the deficit would also contribute to the pool of world savings which the International Monetary Fund identified as a priority last week. Increasing private sector savings may be desirable, but increasing public sector savings is easier. The next few weeks may show whether, and to what extent, the US can contribute to this process.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

REPORTING THIS WEEK

M&S likely to ring up £590m

TODAY

FINAL pre-tax profits at Marks and Spencer, Britain's biggest retailer which is headed by Lord Rayner, are expected to advance from £532.7 million to £590 million, according to Mr Ian Macdonald at Nomura Research. The figures will benefit from good volume growth and low exposure to cost pressures. Market forecasts range from £575 million to £605 million.

Interim: Holmes & Merchant Group, Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co, Kwik, Thomson Oriental Income Fund, TMD Advertising Holdings.

Finals: English and International Trust, London American Ventures Trust, Marks and Spencer, New Ireland Holdings, Stratton Investment Trust, Walker Greenstock.

Economic statistics: CBI/FT survey of distributive trades (April), retail sales (April - provisional), producer price index numbers (April - provisional).

TOMORROW

Allied-Lyons, the food and drinks group, chaired by Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, is expected to report taxable profits of £560 million for the full year, against £502 million, according to Mr Tim Clarke at Panmure Gordon. Forecasts range from £550 million to £570 million.

A significant contribution from ConsGold will boost profits at Hanson. Lord Hanson's conglomerate, County NatWest WoodMac has pencilled in £570 million for the half-year, compared with £447 million. This is at the top end of forecasts which start at £525 million.

UBS Phillips & Drew expects final pre-tax profits to climb from £375 million to £442 million at Sainsbury (J), the supermarkets chain headed by Lord Sainsbury. This includes £30 million of property profits. Market forecasts, excluding property, range from £410 million to £413 million.

Interim pre-tax profits at Vaux Group, the Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, hotels and



Holden-Brown: profit forecasts for Allied-Lyons range as high as £570 million

brewing group, are expected to expand from £11.9 million to £13.7 million, benefiting from a solid performance by hotels. Interim: Alexander Holdings, Concor, Dunedin Worldwide Investment Trust, Hanson, Metro Radio Group, Mining & Allied Supplies, Novo-Nordisk (first quarter), Richards, River & Mercantile American Capital & Income Trust, Sedgwick Group, Vaux Group.

Finals: Addison Consultancy Group, Allied-Lyons, Analysis Holdings, Apollo Metals, Sainsbury (J), Vivit Holdings, Warner Howard Group.

Economic statistics: Acquisitions and mergers (first quarter).

WEDNESDAY

Grand Metropolitan, the food and drinks group, is expected to announce interim pre-tax profits of £385 million, against £301 million, according to Mr Colin Davies at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, with forecasts between £365 million and £400 million.

Greenall Whitley, the Warrington, Cheshire, regional brewer and hotels group,

should turn in pre-tax profits of £22.3 million for the half year, against £19.5 million previously. Interim: Avon Rubber, Baggeridge Brick, Commercial Union Assurance (first quarter), Diploma, Fleming high income investment Trust, Grand Metropolitan, Greenall Whitley, Group Development Capital Trust, Northern Industrial Improvement Trust, Thomson Corporation, Ultramar (first quarter), Warrford Investments.

Finals: Baris Holdings, Gieves Group, Govett American Endeavour Fund.

THURSDAY

Mr Ron Littleboy at Nomura Research is expecting annual pre-tax profits at Whitbread, the brewer chaired by Mr Sam Whitbread, to rise from £223 million to £252 million, including £28 million of property profits. Market forecasts range from £250 million to £260 million.

Full-year replacement cost net income is expected to reach £730 million in the first quarter at Shell Transport and

Trading, compared with £1.11 billion last time, according to BZW. On a historical cost basis, which includes stock profits, BZW expects net income of £690 million, against £1.28 billion, but this is at the lower end of forecasts which rise to £950 million.

Interim: Midsummer Leisure, Rand Mines, River & Mercantile Trust (first quarter), Royal Insurance (first quarter), Shell Group (first quarter), Tomkins.

Finals: Appleby Westward Group, Bank of Ireland, Eastern Product (Holdings), P&P, Whitbread and Co.

Economic statistics: Capital expenditure by the manufacturing industries (first quarter - provisional), public sector borrowing requirement (April), labour market statistics (April - provisional), average earnings indices (March - provisional), employment, hours, productivity and unit wage costs, industrial disputes.

FRIDAY

Interim: Moran Holdings, Overseas Investment Trust.

Finals: Value and Income Trust.

Philip Pangalos

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Fayeds stay in harness

SPECULATION that Harrods, the "top people's store", might lose both its royal warrant and its banking licence - as a direct consequence of the damning report by the Department of Trade and Industry into the Fayeds' takeover of House of Fraser - appears to be ill-founded. Sponsoring the Royal Windsor Horse Show at the weekend for the seventh successive year - and at a cost of some £250,000 a time - Mohammed Al-Fayed, the chairman of Harrods, had extended a personal invitation to the Duke of Edinburgh to attend a cocktail party on the eve of the show in a marquee alongside the showground on Friday night. Prince Philip not only graciously accepted, but he stayed for more than one and half hours - considerably longer than had been anticipated - chatting happily to Mohammed and his brother, Ali. In fact, so long did he linger, with no visible sign of embarrassment, that dinner for the Fayeds' other 60 or so guests - who included Isosceles chairman and former Harrods director Ernest Sharp - was served some 20 minutes behind schedule. Adding further to this royal seal of approval, Geoffrey Cross, the chairman of the Royal Windsor Horse Show Committee, was adamant that the Fayeds' involvement would continue in the future. Addressing Ali, he said: "I anticipate, in fact I know, that this is going on for many years. You have not

actually agreed to it yet but I have asked you to have lunch with me next week and I am sure that this will occur."

● **DISAGREEING** with my claim last week that the apparently never-ending series of anecdotes being proffered by readers was fast deteriorating, Stephen Hall-Jones, the barrister in charge of Ladbroke's legal department, insists that he has "an improvement on the recent batch". He tells of a barrister in practice in the Middle Temple and on the Western circuit, who named his horse Circuit - so that his clerk could legitimately say to solicitors seeking his services, that "counsel was not able to speak to them as he was out on circuit."

Turf-ed out

RACING man David Chapman, who had been head of UK equity sales at Bancassurance, until it merged its UK and European desks into one and put Dutchman Sano Bril in overall charge, has resigned from the firm and will, I can reveal, be joining a rival French bank - Société Générale Strauss Turnbull. Chapman, aged 41, and a well-known market character, will be working alongside the former Warburg duo David Attard, these days head of sales at SGST, and Julian Burn-Callander. Describing Chapman as a traditional UK equity salesman, Chris Cartwright, head of equities at Paribas, tells me: "Our European strategy obviously doesn't suit everyone and David leaves with our genuine best wishes for the future."

But Chapman, clearly not an impoverished individual, has had other things than just employment contracts on his mind in recent weeks. As a key shareholder in the racing consortium Kennet Valley Thoroughbreds - managed by Harry Herbert, son of Lord Carnarvon, the Queen's racing manager - he was on tenterhooks when one of its horses, Book The Band, was a runner up in the 1,000 Guineas. And former Laurie Milbank partner Chapman - whose fellow Kennet Valley shareholders include Ben Allen, of UBS Phillips & Drew, and David Hatch, once with Simon & Coates - reveals that the consortium has one or two other well fancied nags still to run this season.

● **TALK** about appropriate names... the editorial secretary at the Racing Post is apparently one Sadie Evans.

All aboard

A NEW meaning will shortly apply to the phrase "captive audience." The event in question is the Personal Investment Marketing Show which is corralling 900 financial intermediaries on the cruise liner Canberra for three days in June. They will be unable to escape the beguiling sales talk of their hosts - all of whom have financial products and services to sell them. As for the vendors - well, Peter Jeffreys and Richard Timberlake will also be on board selling their new service, Fund Research Ltd, which analyses just how badly each investment product has performed against its peers.

Serious at Savory

OXFORD rowing blue Giles Varley, who was short-listed for chief executive at County NatWest - which ultimately went to the present incumbent, Tim Ferguson - has resigned from his subsequent employer, Salomon Brothers, after just eight months. Varley, aged just 34, will next month become managing director and head of equities in Swiss Bank Corporation's London office. "One doesn't want to move too often," says Varley, "but there are not many opportunities like this around and when they do come up you have to take a serious look at them." Having started his City career as a bond salesman with Salomon, and come full circle - via County - to his present job as managing director of European equities, convertibles and options back at Salomon, Varley is aware that one or two City eyebrows will be raised at his choice of move, since Savory Millin, the British broker bought by Swiss Bank Corporation, has been much reduced in size. On that point Varley - known for owning the most colourful and extensive collection of braces in the City, "I have never seen him in the same pair twice," quips one colleague - takes a remarkably philosophical line. "My English master once said to me: 'If gold rusts, what will iron do?' And in the City a lot of gold is now rusting. I am satisfied that Swiss Bank Corporation has a very clear determination to make it work, with a balanced business."

Carol Leonard



GLOBE INVESTMENT TRUST P.L.C.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST INVESTMENT TRUST

NOW
YOU HAVE RECEIVED
THE OFFER FROM
**BRITISH COAL
PENSION FUNDS**

FREEPHONE GLOBELINE

0800 666 602

You may call this number
free of charge
at any time for a message
from your
Chairman, David Hardy

The Directors of Globe Investment Trust P.L.C. are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors of Globe Investment Trust P.L.C. accept responsibility accordingly.

USM REVIEW

New chief at Beaverco as diversified group looks for strong recovery

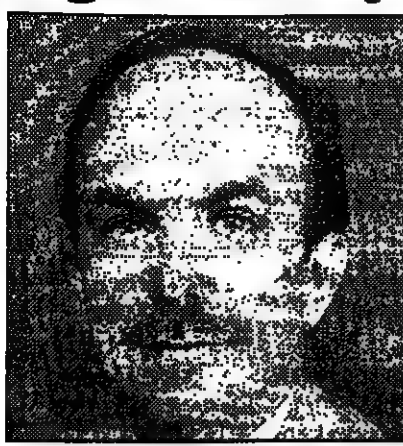
BEAVERCO, the USM-quoted conglomerate based in Derbyshire, today completes the restructuring of its management team with the announcement of a new chief executive.

Mr Andrew Staniland, aged 37, joins a company involved in the manufacture of foam for the furniture industry, in specialist consumer products ranging from garden furniture to exercise equipment, and in noise-control materials for use in factories. He arrives from Tootal Group, where he was chief executive of Tootal Homewares. He was previously managing director of Osman Textiles and, before that, a director of Tootal Textiles and a strategic planning executive at Daf Trucks.

Beaverco, which floated on the USM in June, 1986, announced the appointment of a new financial controller, Mr Peter Hodgson, in February. The company — the first European manufacturer of foam not to use environmentally harmful chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) — has been badly hit by a price war in the foam industry which has affected both its profitability and its share price.

Its shares have fallen from 36p last July to about 130p now, and its figures for the year to end-March, due in June, are now expected to show profits of £1.4 million — a figure that the company should comfortably manage, even though it has been drastically scaled down from earlier City forecasts of £2.8 million.

But City followers are looking for a



Staniland, new chief executive

strong recovery in the year to March 1991 with pre-tax profits of about £2.5 million. This recovery in growth is expected to come largely from the consumer products division.

"What the investor has not recognized is that we're not what we were when we came to the market," said Mr John Lees, chairman. "When we came to the market, we were just in foam, catering for the furniture industry. Since then, our turnover has gone from £15 million to £60 million, and of that increase, £45 million has come from non-foam activities. When we came to the market, we stated that that was our plan, but people seem to have forgotten."

Carol Leonard

Going public helps Baris

BARIS Holdings, the fire protection and dry-lining specialist, is about to unveil its first full-year figures since joining the USM in November, and they are unlikely to disappoint.

The group forecast pre-tax profits for the year to February 28 of not less than £1.6 million, up from £691,000 the year before. Mr Robert Smith, chairman, is also likely to take the opportunity to please shareholders with news of contracts that should boost earnings.

Mr Smith estimated that since coming to market Baris has won contracts totalling £5 million — work that it might not have secured had it remained private.

He said: "The standing comment is that with this size of order, blue-chip companies would not want to place it with a two-bit outfit. They would sooner see it go to a company with substance."

Baris has benefited from the move towards better fire-proofing in the wake of the King's Cross disaster. Its biggest such contract so far is for the old Daily Telegraph building in Fleet Street — the

new home of Goldman Sachs, the US securities house. Mr Smith estimated the contract's value at almost £1.5 million. A similar-sized project for Baris is work on Glaxo's new headquarters at Stevenage, Hertfordshire. The group has also landed contracts for pier four at Gatwick airport — from Shepherd Construction — and for Twickenham's North Stand from Mowlem, worth about £300,000 each.

Opening a regional office in Glasgow has already reaped rewards, with Baris having completed contracts in the leisure, commercial and industrial areas.

"We have also opened an office in Spain, where we have pitched for a project for the Barcelona Olympics. We should know the result in a couple of weeks," Mr Smith said.

Baris joined the USM in a placing at 142p by County NatWest WoodMac. The shares closed on Friday at 168p. Mr Smith, unlike some, has no regrets about going public.

Michael Clark

Court of Appeal

Power to order transfer of assets

Derby & Co Ltd and Others v Weldon and Others (No 6)
Before Lord Justice Dillon,
Lord Justice Taylor and Lord Justice Staughton
(Judgment May 10)

English courts had power, in the exercise of the *Mareva* jurisdiction, to prevent the dissipation of assets, to order in appropriate circumstances the transfer of assets from one foreign jurisdiction to another.

The Court of Appeal so stated in reserved judgments given allowing in part an appeal by the plaintiffs, *Derby & Co Ltd*, *Cocoa Merchants Ltd*, *Phibro-Salomon Finance AG*, *Phibro-Salomon Ltd*, *Phibro Brothers Inc*, *Phibro Brothers Ltd* and *Salomon Inc*, from, and dismissing a cross-appeal by the third to eleventh defendants, *Milco Corporation Panama*, *Chim Holding SA*, *Luxembourg*, *Wolstein Stiftung*, *Tim Schneider*, *Ernst Aeschbacher*, *Peter Ritter*, *Steeleburg Management Inc*, *Phibro Enterprises Inc* and *Louis Rohner*, from orders made on January 9, 1990 by Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor.

First, it was unlikely that the Swiss courts would recognize or enforce any English judgment which might be obtained against the defendants who had protected the English jurisdiction, so that for the plaintiffs to obtain relief in Switzerland against those defendants all the relevant issues would have to be relitigated there.

Second, article 271 of the Swiss Penal Code apparently made it an offence punishable with imprisonment for the receiver to do so in Swiss territory any act in his capacity of the receiver or (save as provided by the English court) the English court. The seriousness of that was underlined by a threatening letter sent by the eleventh defendant's firm.

Article 271 would apparently not be infringed by the transfer of assets out of Switzerland if they continued to be held in joint accounts, or by the transfer of assets which were outside Switzerland into the receiver's sole name.

In late 1989, Mr Justice Vinelott granted *ex parte* injunctions, which, among other things, restrained the removal from the jurisdictions in which they were currently held of the external assets, then deposited with banks in Europe, Canada and the United States. The order had been reinforced by orders of courts in those countries.

The *inter partes* hearing in respect of that order was one of the matters which came before the Vice-Chancellor, who (1) declined to direct the defendants to cause or procure that the receivership assets be vested under the sole control of the receiver or (save as provided by the English court) the English court, and (2) ordered that the injunction in respect of the external assets be continued.

The plaintiffs appealed from (1) and the third to eleventh

defendants cross-appealed from (2).

Although the Vice-Chancellor's decisions were made in the exercise of his judicial discretion, he had misdirected himself by attaching too much importance to comity and the position of the Swiss court.

He had said: "I think this court should hesitate long before taking steps which require people to do things in foreign jurisdictions which may offend the sensibilities of the foreign jurisdiction... the correct approach is to seek, if possible, to obtain the cooperation of the foreign court rather than seek to force people to do things in foreign countries under threat of penalty."

That view, which was similar to that expressed by his Lordship in *Ashanti v Kashi* ([1987] QB 888), was wrong in the light of recent developments in the law.

The *Mareva* jurisdiction depended not on territorial jurisdiction of the English court over assets within its jurisdiction, but on the unlimited jurisdiction of that court in *personam* against any person (whether an individual or a corporation) who under English procedure was properly made a party to proceedings pending in England: see *re Derby & Co Ltd v Weldon (Nos 3 and 4)* at pp 424-425 and 428.

A potential sanction for disobedience was that a defendant who disobeyed an order of the court could be barred from defending the proceedings.

Since the Vice-Chancellor had misdirected himself, the court was free to exercise its own discretion, which should be directed to making the best practical order for preserving the receivership assets.

The object of a *Mareva* injunction was that within the limits of its powers no court should permit a defendant to take action designed to ensure that subsequent orders of the court were rendered less effective than otherwise would be the case.

There was no reason why that should not extend, in principle and in an appropriate case, to ordering the transfer of assets to a jurisdiction in which the order

of the English court after the trial of the action would be recognized, from a jurisdiction in which the order would not be recognized and the issues would have to be relitigated, if the only connection of the latter jurisdiction with the matters in issue was financial in nature.

In the circumstances, his Lordship would without hesitation refuse to order the return of the external assets to Switzerland, and would therefore dismiss the cross-appeal.

As to the assets other than the external assets, no order for their transfer out of Switzerland would be effective, if the only voluntary concurrence of the eighth or eleventh defendants, which was unlikely to be forthcoming.

For that and other reasons the assets in Switzerland should be left where they were, and on joint account.

The position in relation to the external assets was different because, *inter alia*, experience indicated that the courts might be willing to make further orders in support of the order of their Lordship's court.

The appeal should be allowed to the extent of ordering that the defendants procure that the external assets be transferred to the sole order of the receiver.

LORD JUSTICE STAUGHTON, concurring, said that he agreed that English courts did have power, in the context of the *Mareva* injunction, to order the transfer of assets from one country to another, but in other than obvious cases they should proceed with great caution, especially where defendants had been served abroad under Order 11.

In the event the plaintiffs had not made out a sufficient case for the ordering out of Switzerland of the assets held there, which in the circumstances would be a drastic and wholly exceptional measure. In any event the assets there appeared to be safe from dissipation under the present regime.

Lord Justice Taylor agreed. Solicitors: Lovell White Durrant; Hopkins & Wood; Allen & Overy; Camerons Markby Hewitt.

Homeless priority test

Regina v Lambeth London Borough Council, Ex parte Vaghiello

In determining whether a homeless person had a priority need for accommodation on the ground, under section 59(1)(b) of the Housing Act 1985, that he was a person with whom dependent children resided, it was not a requirement of the section that the children be wholly and exclusively dependent upon that person or that they resided only with him.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Bingham, Lord Justice Butler-Sloss and Sir Patrick O'Connor) so held on May 11 in allowing an appeal by Pietro Vaghiello against a refusal by Mr Justice Kennedy to grant him judicial review of a decision

of Lambeth Borough Council that he did not have a priority need for accommodation on the ground.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS said that the applicant and the mother of his son, who were not married, did not cohabit and led separate lives, had agreed between them to share equally the care of their son. To that end the applicant had lived with each of them for a half day of each week with each parent. That arrangement had continued for four years.

In considering the applicant's claim for priority need the council appeared to have applied too stringent a test and asked whether the child lived with his father, exclusively and only with his father. That was not the right test under the statute.

The case would be remitted to the council for reconsideration.

Law Report May 14 1990

Regina v Spratt
Before Lord Justice McCowan, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Brooke
(Judgment May 10)

A defendant who failed to give thought to the possibility that his actions might give rise to a risk of causing another person actual bodily harm was not guilty of an offence under section 47 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

The court in *Regina v Spratt* (The Times October 14, 1989; [1990] 1 All ER 331) was wrongly divided.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, so held in upholding the appeal of Robert Michael Spratt against his conviction on June 6, 1989 at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Pryor, QC) for assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC, and Mr Stephen Evans (who did not appear below) (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant; Mr Anthony Arlidge, QC and Mr Nicholas Gareth Jones for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE MCCOWAN, giving the judgment, said that the appellant had pleaded guilty to one count of possessing a firearm and ammunition for which he was given six months imprisonment, and to one count of assault occasioning actual bodily harm for which he was given 30 months imprisonment consecutive.

He had pleaded guilty to the second count on the basis that

he failed to give thought to the possibility of a risk that he might cause actual bodily harm.

The facts were that the defendant had fired an air pistol from his flat and two of the pellets had struck a girl aged seven playing outside.

At trial his counsel had made clear he was pleading guilty on the basis that he was reckless in that he had failed to give thought to the possibility of a risk.

He had not realized there were people there at the time he fired the air pistol and was adamant that he would not find the shots if he had known there were children in the area.

By accepting his plea on that basis, the trial judge had by implication ruled that it did amount in law to the offence charged.

On his appeal against sentence, the Court of Appeal had suggested that the hearing be adjourned so that a submission could be made that that ruling was wrong in law.

Before their Lordships, Mr Arlidge had submitted that the judge's decision to accept the plea on the basis tendered was not wrong in law because it fell within the definition of recklessness in *R v Caldwell* (1982) AC 341 which he submitted was applicable to a charge of assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Mr Sedley submitted that it had no application to such a charge. "Recklessness" in the *Cunningham* sense meant that the accused had foreseen that harm might be done and yet had gone on to take the risk.

In *R v Venna* (1976) QB 421, a case of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, the Crown had sought to distinguish offences which were assaults and

offences like unlawful and malicious wounding contrary to section 20 of the 1861 Act whose statutory definition contained the word "maliciously", where recklessness sufficed to support the charge.

The court had held, following *R v Brindley* (1978) 14 Cr App 333, that the element of *mens rea* in the offence of battery was satisfied by proof that the defendant intentionally or recklessly applied force to the person of another.

The court in *R v Venna* had said: "We see no reason in logic or in law why a person who recklessly applies physical force to the person of another should be outside the criminal law of assault."

"In many cases the dividing line between intention and recklessness is barely distinguishable."

Mr Arlidge argued that that no longer applied to cases under section 47, although it still applied under section 20 and section 23 (unlawfully and maliciously administering a noxious thing).

R v Venna had been approved by the House of Lords, by Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Chancellor, in *R v Maynard* (1977) AC 443 and by Lord Diplock in *R v Caldwell* (1982) AC 341 as authority for the proposition that recklessness was enough to constitute the necessary *mens rea* in assault cases.

Mr Arlidge had relied on *Seymour* (1983) 2 AC 493, where Lord Roskill had said: "Recklessness should today be given the same meaning in relation to all offences which involve 'recklessness' as one of the elements unless Parliament has otherwise ordered."

The words "unless Parliament has otherwise ordered"

valued the having suspended trade with them.

Mr Toulson had relied on a passage in *McGregor on Damages* (15th edition (1988) p 214) to argue that the onus was on Micro-Biologics to prove their losses with as much degree of precision as was possible having regard to the circumstances.

In his submission, a more precise figure for the loss of profit could be derived from Sun Valley's actual purchases of the relevant pharmaceutical products over the period when purchases from Micro-Biologics were suspended.

In his Lordship's view, the basis of assessment for which Mr Toulson contended was not one which necessarily produced such a degree of certainty as to indicate that the method of assessment in fact adopted was necessarily inappropriate or unacceptable.

He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM agreed. There were three possible methods of calculating the loss. The first was the method adopted by Micro-Biologics.

The second was that contended for by Iva.

The third, fall-back method was to take the actual figures for sales by the defendants to the plaintiffs and apply to those figures the defendants' actual gross profit percentage during the 27 months concerned.

That was a cautious and conservative approach and the master could not have been criticized had he chosen the third method. However, that method had not been canvassed in the lower courts and it would not be fair to adopt it on appeal.

The second method was a possible approach and it was possible to imagine cases where one would say it was the right approach.

The court did not have to be certain, merely satisfied on the balance of probabilities, of the precision with which damages had been calculated.

The method adopted was an acceptable approach on the facts of the case. Even if it was not the best method it was not so wrong that the court should overturn it.

Lord Justice Bingham agreed. Solicitors: Middleton Potts, Herbert Smith.

pharmaceutical products, against the award to the defendants by a Queen's Bench master of £79,838 plus interest for loss of the plaintiff's business between November 1986 and February 1989.

Mr Roger Toulson, QC and Mr James Price for Iva SRL; Mr Christopher Symons, QC, for Micro-Biologics Ltd.

LORD JUSTICE STOCKER said Sun Valley Farms were breeders of chickens and turkeys on a large scale. To combat disease among their stock they purchased medicaments from Micro-Biologics Ltd.

A batch of turkey vaccine supplied in February 1986 was contaminated. Sun Valley had used Micro-Biologics for damages and ceased to purchase medicaments from them, resuming only in February 1989. Micro-Biologics had obtained the vaccine from Iva, who were joined as a third party.

The actions between the parties had been settled except that Iva was contesting the method of calculating their liability to Micro-Biologics for the latter's loss of profit through Sun

Valley's having suspended trade with them.

Mr Toulson had relied on a passage in *McGregor on Damages* (15th edition (1988) p 214) to argue that the onus was on Micro-Biologics to prove their losses with as much degree of precision as was possible having regard to the circumstances.

In his submission, a more precise figure for the loss of profit could be derived from Sun Valley's actual purchases of the relevant pharmaceutical products over the period when purchases from Micro-Biologics were suspended.

In his Lordship's view, the basis of assessment for which Mr Toulson contended was not one which necessarily produced such a degree of certainty as to indicate that the method of assessment in fact adopted was necessarily inappropriate or unacceptable.

He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM agreed. There were three possible methods of calculating the loss. The first was the method adopted by Micro-Biologics.

The second was that contended for by Iva.

The third, fall-back method was to take the actual figures for sales by the defendants to the plaintiffs and apply to those figures the defendants' actual gross profit percentage during the 27 months concerned.

That was a cautious and conservative approach and the master could not have been criticized had he chosen the third method. However, that method had not been canvassed in the lower courts and it would not be fair to adopt it on appeal.

The second method was a possible approach and it was possible to imagine cases where one would say it was the right approach.

The court did not have to be certain, merely satisfied on the balance of probabilities, of the precision with which damages had been calculated.

The method adopted was an acceptable approach on the facts of the case. Even if it was not the best method it was not so wrong that the court should overturn it.

Lord Justice Bingham agreed. Solicitors: Middleton Potts, Herbert Smith.

valued the having suspended trade with them.

Mr Toulson had relied on a passage in *McGregor on Damages* (15th edition (1988) p 214) to argue that the onus was on Micro-Biologics to prove their losses with as much degree of precision as was possible having regard to the circumstances.

In his submission, a more precise figure for the loss of profit could be derived from Sun Valley's actual purchases of the relevant pharmaceutical products over the period when purchases from Micro-Biologics were suspended.

In his Lordship's view, the basis of assessment for which Mr Toulson contended was not one which necessarily produced such a degree of certainty as to indicate that the method of assessment in fact adopted was necessarily inappropriate or unacceptable.

He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM agreed. There were three possible methods of calculating the loss. The first was the method adopted by Micro-Biologics.

The second was that contended for by Iva.

The third, fall-back method was to take the actual figures for sales by the defendants to the plaintiffs and apply to those figures the defendants' actual gross profit percentage during the 27 months concerned.

That was a cautious and conservative approach and the master could not have been criticized had he chosen the third method. However, that method had not been canvassed in the lower courts and it would not be fair to adopt it on appeal.

The second method was a possible approach and it was possible to imagine cases where one would say it was the right approach.

The court did not have to be certain, merely satisfied on the balance of probabilities, of the precision with which damages had been calculated.

The method adopted was an acceptable approach on the facts of the case. Even if it was not the best method it was not so wrong that the court should overturn it.

Lord Justice Bingham agreed. Solicitors: Middleton Potts, Herbert Smith.

pharmaceutical products, against the award to the defendants by a Queen's Bench master of £79,838 plus interest for loss of the plaintiff's business between November 1986 and February 1989.

Mr Roger Toulson, QC and Mr James Price for Iva SRL; Mr Christopher Symons, QC, for Micro-Biologics Ltd.

LORD JUSTICE STOCKER said Sun Valley Farms were breeders of chickens and turkeys on a large scale. To combat disease among their stock they purchased medicaments from Micro-Biologics Ltd.

A batch of turkey vaccine supplied in February 1986 was contaminated. Sun Valley had used Micro-Biologics for damages and ceased to purchase medicaments from them, resuming only in February 1989. Micro-Biologics had obtained the vaccine from Iva, who were joined as a third party.

The actions between the parties had been settled except that Iva was contesting the method of calculating their liability to Micro-Biologics for the latter's loss of profit through Sun

Valley's having suspended trade with them.

Mr Toulson had relied on a passage in *McGregor on Damages* (15th edition (1988) p 214) to argue that the onus was on Micro-Biologics to prove their losses with as much degree of precision as was possible having regard to the circumstances.

In his submission, a more precise figure for the loss of profit could be derived from Sun Valley's actual purchases of the relevant pharmaceutical products over the period when purchases from Micro-Biologics were suspended.

In his Lordship's view, the basis of assessment for which Mr Toulson contended was not one which necessarily produced such a degree of certainty as to indicate that the method of assessment in fact adopted was necessarily inappropriate or unacceptable.

He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM agreed. There were three possible methods of calculating the loss. The first was the method adopted by Micro-Biologics.

The second was that contended for by Iva.

The third, fall-back method was to take the actual figures for sales by the defendants to the plaintiffs and apply to those figures the defendants' actual gross profit percentage during the 27 months concerned.

That was a cautious and conservative approach and the master could not have been criticized had he chosen the third method. However, that method had not been canvassed in the lower courts and it would not be fair to adopt it on appeal.

The second method was a possible approach and it was possible to imagine cases where one would say it was the right approach.

The court did not have to be certain, merely satisfied on the balance of probabilities, of the precision with which damages had been calculated.

The method adopted was an acceptable approach on the facts of the case. Even if it was not the best method it was not so wrong that the court should overturn it.

Lord Justice Bingham agreed. Solicitors: Middleton Potts, Herbert Smith.

valued the having suspended trade with them.

Mr Toulson had relied on a passage in *McGregor on Damages* (15th edition (1988) p 214) to argue that the onus was on Micro-Biologics to prove their losses with as much degree of precision as was possible having regard to the circumstances.

In his submission, a more precise figure for the loss of profit could be derived from Sun Valley's actual purchases of the relevant pharmaceutical products over the period when purchases from Micro-Biologics were suspended.

In his Lordship's view, the basis of assessment for which Mr Toulson contended was not one which necessarily produced such a degree of certainty as to indicate that the method of assessment in fact adopted was necessarily inappropriate or unacceptable.

He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM agreed. There were three possible methods of calculating the loss. The first was the method adopted by Micro-Biologics.

The second was that contended for by Iva.

The third, fall-back method was to take the actual figures for sales by the defendants to the plaintiffs and apply to those figures the defendants' actual gross profit percentage during the 27 months concerned.

That was a cautious and conservative approach and the master could not have been criticized had he chosen the third method. However, that method had not been canvassed in the lower courts and it would not be fair to adopt it on appeal.

The second method was a possible approach and it was possible to imagine cases where one would say it was the right approach.

The court did not have to be certain, merely satisfied on the balance of probabilities, of the precision with which damages had been calculated.

The method adopted was an acceptable approach on the facts of the case. Even if it was not the best method it was not so wrong that the court should overturn it.

Lord Justice Bingham agreed. Solicitors: Middleton Potts, Herbert Smith.

valued the having suspended trade with them.

Mr Toulson had relied on a passage in *McGregor on Damages* (15th edition (1988) p 214) to argue that the onus was on Micro-Biologics to prove their losses with as much degree of precision as was possible having regard to the circumstances.

In his submission, a more precise figure for the loss of profit could be derived from Sun Valley's actual purchases of the relevant pharmaceutical products over the period when purchases from Micro-Biologics were suspended.

In his Lordship's view, the basis of assessment for which Mr Toulson contended was not one which necessarily produced such a degree of certainty as

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Claim rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Share Price
1	Norden & Peacock	1.00
2	Pharmacia	1.00
3	MEPC (a)	1.00
4	Leas	1.00
5	Mind	1.00
6	Empire Stores	1.00
7	Unilever (a)	1.00
8	Yule Catto	1.00
9	Bentalls	1.00
10	ASW	1.00
11	Woolworth	1.00
12	BA (a)	1.00
13	Pureit	1.00
14	Bedouit	1.00
15	Utd Newspapers (a)	1.00
16	Hatfield (a)	1.00
17	PJ Carroll	1.00
18	Delta	1.00
19	Fyffes	1.00
20	Severn Trent	1.00
21	Lee (a)	1.00
22	News Corp	1.00
23	Citi Centre Rest	1.00
24	Trinity	1.00
25	Hardy & Hanson	1.00
26	Brayns (a)	1.00
27	Halford Food	1.00
28	Peterson	1.00
29	Kelco Ind	1.00
30	Macklow (a)	1.00
31	BET (a)	1.00
32	Curtham	1.00
33	Wood (a)	1.00
34	Assa Paper	1.00
35	Freemore	1.00
36	Williams (a)	1.00
37	Bilion (a)	1.00
38	Sale Tines	1.00
39	Sturman	1.00
40	Leas Leisure	1.00
41	Mind (a)	1.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

Last week's £8,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was won by Mr Angus Messenger of Swaythling, Southampton.

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock exchange

Price

Change

Net

Gross

Yield

Dividend

Five to fifteen years

1980-81

1981-82

1982-83

1983-84

1984-85

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

1989-90

1990-91

1991-92

1992-93

1993-94

1994-95

1995-96

1996-97

1997-98

1998-99

1999-00

2000-01

2001-02

2002-03

2003-04

2004-05

2005-06

2006-07

2007-08

2008-09

2009-10

2010-11

2011-12

2012-13

2013-14

2014-15

2015-16

2016-17

2017-18

2018-19

2019-20

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end May 25. Settlement day May 29. Settlement day June 4.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (m) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100. 100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Claim rules appear on the back of your card.

Continental	Share	Price	Chg	Gr
		Fraily	on	or
OVERSEAS TRADERS				
169.1m	Antofagasta	56.5	+0	+2
55.7m	Anglo	11.5	-	-
27.3m	Anglo	11.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
88.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5	-	-
10.1m	Anglo (Denmark)	10.5		

The sun rises on a changed society

Like a conjuror's assistant who is seen in half and run through with sabres only to emerge unscathed and beaming, Japan has a knack of absorbing the most juddering shocks to its system with barely a scratch or a murmur.

The Japanese economy seems to thrive in the face of setbacks. Political scandals come and go without loosening the Liberal Democrats' postwar grip on power. Japan's society freely mixes kimonos with computers, maintaining an insularity that has withstood decades of "Westernization". Politically, the country is firmly in the Western camp, but its ways remain a mystery to even its closest allies.

But after a year of political, financial and social turmoil, people are wondering whether Japan, a country which always seems to be hovering tantalizingly at the crossroads of change, is finally making a move.

It has certainly been offered plenty of opportunities to rethink its course. A huge bribery scandal brought pandemonium to politics. Relations with the United States began to curdle because of Washington's frustration over America's large and unshakable trade deficit with Tokyo, and because of American hostility towards take-overs of US icons such as Columbia Pictures and the Rockefeller Center, in New York. The convulsions in eastern Europe have left Japan, the only Western power still frosty towards Mikhail Gorbachev, wondering where it fits into the post-cold war order.

Probably none of these sent as many shivers of panic and self-pity through the country as the recent collapse of the Tokyo stock market — the main measure, for many Japanese, of their country's economic virility. It was a jolt that shocked most Japanese even more than it did the many foreigners who had convinced themselves that Japan had found a way to defy the laws of economics. A stock market collapse is a headache for any country, but it was a nightmare for a nation that has put all its efforts since the Second World War into becoming economically successful.

Have none of these thunderbolts left any scars? There are a

The recent collapse of the Tokyo stock exchange, coming on top of social and political turmoil, has prompted many Japanese to question whether all the hard work, the long commutes and short holidays are worth the effort, Joe Joseph reports

few, although even they may soon be too slight to notice. But the troubles of the Tokyo stock market — which has lost about a quarter of its worth so far this year, or more than the value of all the shares on the London stock exchange — and the weakening of the yen will probably change attitudes in Japan more than most of the country's other recent shocks.

At first, most Japanese were



Tradition still flourishes: an attendant at a Shinto shrine

bailed. After all, share prices had been zooming upwards for the past 12 years, and there seemed little reason for them suddenly to stop. Then they felt cheated, robbed overnight of something for which they had worked for all their lives.

Older Japanese took it as proof that Japan must work harder still to ensure that it never returns to the rubble that was Japan after the war. Their children, brought up with Rolexes rather than rationing, saw it more as evidence of the

foolishness of all work and no play. As melodramatic Japanese editorial writers warned that the sun was setting on Japan's golden age, and that within a just a few years the famous, life-sustaining trade surpluses would vanish, many Japanese felt they were about to begin a slide into poverty without ever having enjoyed the fruits of their success.

They looked once more at their modest apartments and their long commutes to their offices. They thought about their society — in which the average mortgage would leave most Europeans feeling weak at the knees; in which Sunday in the park is more crowded than the London Underground at rush hour; in which, except for the more wealthy company directors and political bigwigs, a game of golf is an annual treat; in which a bizarre distribution system ensures that even Japanese goods are pricier in Tokyo than they are in London or New York — and they wondered whether the time had come for a change of priorities.

Nor was it the first time these doubts had arisen. "It is questionable whether Japan's economic growth is reflected in the quality of Japanese life," Haruo Mackawa, former Governor of the Bank of Japan, said back in 1987, when he was commissioned to report on ways to improve the situation. "Housing standards are low, the cost of living high and working hours long."

There have since appeared more red Mercedes coupes on Tokyo streets and more Louis Vuitton bags on women's shoulders, but for most Japanese, things have not improved. Seven out of 10 Japanese do not feel affluent.

The stock market upheaval has refocused attention on the gulf between Japan's bank balance and



Faces of change: young people in Japan are rejecting their parents' lifestyle for one of greater leisure; Tokyo's subway in peak hours often resembles a monument to the work ethic



the quality of life of the mass of Japanese. If the older generation has grown used to long working days, short holidays and cramped apartments, their children are no longer so tolerant.

They hear economists such as Kenneth Courtis, of the Tokyo office of Deutsche Bank, predicting that Japan's economy will brush off the stock market's worries and will continue to boom, and that by the turn of the century Japan's per capita gross national product will be about 50

per cent higher than that of the US, and they see room to relax.

Forced by Japan's dizzy land prices to give up any hope of buying a house, younger Japanese are spending their savings on having more fun. Newly graduated job-seekers are less keen to devote their entire working lives to one company, or all their evenings to entertaining their company's clients.

Although it is not yet a revolution in lifestyles, the move towards greater leisure is probably

the most noticeable change in Japan today. In other areas, however, life in Japan seems to have absorbed the jolts of the past 12 months and reverted, for the most part, to business as usual. Once again, Japan-US relations have unravelled and been patched up — until the next time.

Officials from Tokyo and Washington have just thrashed out a series of deals designed to open up Japan's market and thereby trim America's trade deficit with Japan. It is the latest in a string of

such packages stretching back years. Economically, it will probably have as little effect as its predecessors, although politically it allows both governments to claim peace with honour.

Japanese politics are also likely to emerge little affected by last year's turmoil. The Recruit bribery scandal, in which a pushy businessman sprinkled cash among top politicians and bureaucrats, felled the Prime Minister of the time, Noboru Takeshita. It also triggered much soul-searching and unleashed a deluge of criticism of Japan's outdated, money-hungry political machinery.

But the Recruit affair was barely mentioned in the general election in February, and certainly did not prevent the re-election of the Liberal Democrats or of the MPs tainted by the scandal.

The downfall last summer of Sosuke Uno, Mr Takeshita's successor, over his extra-marital affairs with bar girls gave angry women a louder voice on the political scene, and helped to hoist Takako Doi, the clever and charismatic leader of Japan's opposition Socialists, into the headlines.

But already Miss Doi is yesterday's news. The idea of a woman Prime Minister in Japan's male-dominated society once again seems as far-fetched as the idea that the Socialists could ever kick out of office the conservative Liberal Democrats, in power for 35 years.

But if stability-loving Japan is pleased to return to business as usual at home, it is not so keen to stick with its sheepish image abroad. Once happy to stay rich and out of sight, Japan now seems eager to add its voice to international decision-making. It represents accusations that its diplomacy and its decisions on foreign aid — Japan is the world's second biggest aid donor, after the US — are geared only to its own financial needs.

The changes in eastern Europe, the birth of the integrated European market, the new chumminess between Moscow and Washington, have all convinced Japan that it must speak up about how these changes will affect the world, if only to make sure that Japan is not left out in the cold.

Toshiki Kaifu, the new Prime Minister, has been travelling the world to make it clear that Japan is not just interested in writing the cheques, but wants a say in how the changing world develops.

But Japan is paying for its years of silence. It is not known for its bold diplomatic initiatives, especially in areas outside its backyard in Asia. All the big Western powers acknowledge Japan has a part to play, but so far it is still having some difficulty getting its voice heard.

With the JVC GR-S707 on your shoulder you're ready to face almost any screen test.

Its hi-fi stereo recording system takes care of the soundtrack with crisp, CD-like precision.

While its Super VHS-C picture quality looks after the visual side with equal aplomb. Resolving the most subtle details with uncanny accuracy.

Should the light suddenly run out on you, this machine won't.

SOUND AND PICTURE QUALITY THAT STANDS OUT ANYWHERE.

It has an 8 lux low-light shooting capability. Even in candlelight its two speed 8x zoom, f1.2 lens can help you produce the kind of results that evoke glowing praise.

Highly accurate auto focusing is ensured at all distances by an auto focus system that operates through the lens itself and not via a separate sensor.

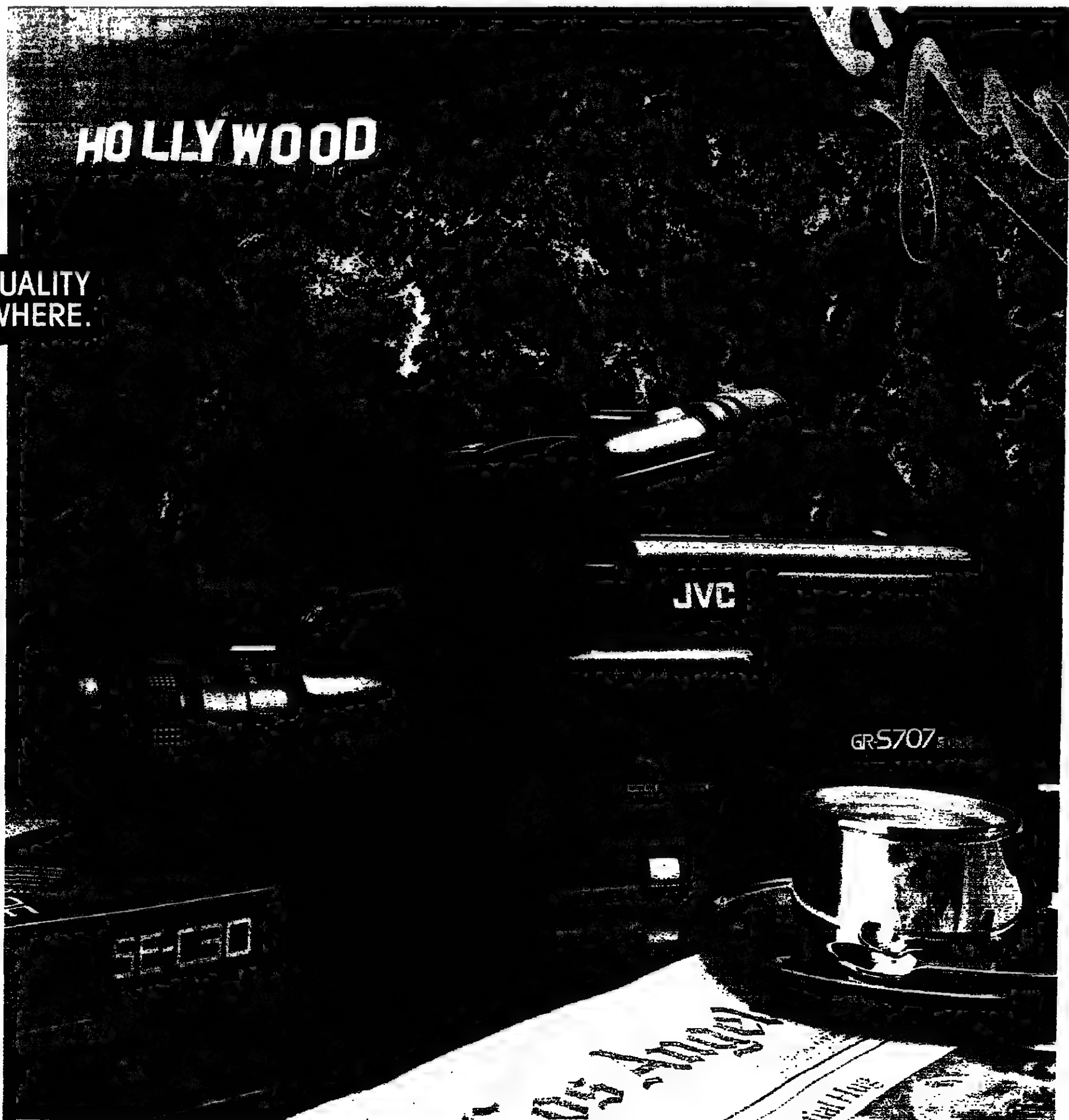
There's also a multiple-speed electronic shutter with a top speed of 1/1000 sec. So on playback you can look forward to crystal-clear pictures of moving objects in either still or slow motion mode.

The GR-S707 uses a full size head drum and offers you complete auto operation from just one button, or full manual override.

For that extra professional touch, it has one of the most advanced arrays of shooting and editing functions this side of Beverly Hills. Including manual f-stop control.

At 1.9 kg, however, there's one area in which you can be sure it won't stand out.

Your airline baggage.



Only
Nikon.

FOCUS

JAPAN/2

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu looks set for a surprisingly long innings, writes Joe Joseph

'Night-watchman' in form

Just a few weeks ago, notwithstanding the Government's huge victory in February's general elections, bookmakers would have offered long odds against Toshiki Kaifu lasting much longer as Japan's prime minister.

Even his closest friends might have advised him, tactfully, not to bother ruining his diary by inking in a rendezvous with other world leaders at this summer's Houston summit. The plane ticket would be in someone else's name.

But Mr Kaifu has taken to his new job, and looks as though he may be able to keep it for a while after all. Brought in last August as night watchman to defend the crease after the fiasco of the Recruit bribery scandal had felled the big hitters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Mr Kaifu is proving to be a craftier batsman than anyone imagined.

His longevity has given hope to those Japanese who have been trying to ensure that the Recruit affair does not become the latest of a string of postwar political bribery scandals that hit the headlines for a few weeks but leave few scars.

When the results of the February 18 election came in, there were certainly few grounds for hope. Not only was the LDP, in power since 1955, back in office, but every MP whose pockets had been lined by Recruit, a pushy information group that tried very hard to buy friends in high places, was re-elected.

Noboru Takeshita, who was forced to resign as prime minister a year ago over his links to the Recruit mess, remains the most powerful man in Japanese politics, running the country by remote control. It was Mr Takeshita who picked Mr Kaifu as a seat-warmer in August when Soshun Uno, his first choice, was brought down because of his weakness for bar girls.

On February 19, Mr Kaifu woke up to read both of his party's triumph at the polls and of his colleagues' moves to ditch him and install his successor. Shintaro Abe, one of the LDP's elders and the man next in line for the premier's job in accordance with an agreement worked out long ago with Mr Takeshita, was already practising his acceptance speech.

As one member of Mr Abe's faction put it at the time: "We can bring down Kaifu any time we want. We are waiting for the most



Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu: set to keep his job for a while

'Cynics say Mr Takeshita has identified an opportunity for his own return to centre stage'



Noboru Takeshita: in the wings

appropriate time to launch such a move. We don't want the public to see us as villains preying on a weak Kaifu." But Mr Abe's acolytes are less noisy nowadays.

Mr Kaifu has proved to be stronger and more clever than his rivals expected. Lacking a power base of his own within the LDP, Mr Kaifu went over the heads of the LDP's barons and made his case directly to the people.

Helping him was the President of the United States, George Bush,

who arranged a high-profile summit in California soon after the elections in which he urged Mr Kaifu to ditch the bad old ways of Japanese politics — in which laws are designed by bureaucrats who often have a vested interest in changing little — and to show bold political leadership in moving to resolve trade disputes that were souring Japan-US relations.

Unshackled by obligations to this or that interest group, Mr Kaifu, an eloquent speaker, had

little to lose. He argued that American requests — for freer trade, for a less multi-layered distribution system, for the opening of large supermarkets and department stores that had more room for imports and which could offer a rival service to overpriced corner stores — would benefit Japanese consumers.

The argument struck a chord at a time when many Japanese, left out of the land price boom that has created a new millionaire class in a traditionally middle-class society, were suddenly feeling poor and cheated.

Mr Takeshita and Mr Abe had been waiting for the inexperienced Mr Kaifu, whose only Cabinet service before being plucked from obscurity last autumn was a stint as education minister, to stumble over his dealings with Washington to ease him out of office. Poor US-Japan relations can mean the end for a Japanese leader.

But the LDP's *ancien régime* miscalculated badly. When Mr Bush announced that "the leadership of Prime Minister Kaifu has brought a new spirit of co-operation to our relationship", Mr Kaifu's already rising popularity at home swelled further.

The current political wisdom is that Mr Kaifu has earned a longer tenure. He will be able to shake

hands at Houston after all. But that does not mean Japan has entered a new era in which politicians in their fifties, such as Mr Kaifu, can seriously aspire to high office, or in which politicians become imaginative policymakers rather than rubber-stampers of their civil servants' ideas, or in which the warlords who rule the LDP become yesterday's men.

The embarrassing revelations of the Recruit scandal have done little to change money's central influence on Japanese politics. February's election, run on the old principle that cash still wins seats, probably cost the LDP at least 200 billion yen. Despite Mr Kaifu's triumphs, he still rules only because Mr Takeshita lets him.

Why is Mr Takeshita being so generous? Cynics say that with Mr Abe, who is anyway in poor health, looking less and less like Japan's next Prime Minister, Mr Takeshita has begun to see an opportunity for his own return to centre stage in a year or two. Perhaps Japanese politics have not changed that much after all.



The way forward: Japan's Toshiki Kaifu and US President George Bush discuss trade relations

Balancing relations with US

How to find a happy, diplomatic medium

No alliance relationship is ever built on perfectly identical and constant economic, political and security outlooks. The Japan-United States relationship, globally important though it is, is no exception to the rule. Over the past decade there has been a gradual shift from US patronage to greater equality.

In the process, economic tensions have grown, but so, paradoxically, has economic interdependence; political and strategic cooperation has increased even as Japan acts less subserviently. There has been a time lag, however, in changing perceptions and expectations on both sides, and that serves to complicate further this process of readjustment.

The US is going through an agonizing debate about Japan, fuelled by a rash of "revisionist" literature arguing that Japan is not just different in degree but different in kind from the West and, therefore, needs to be contained and dealt with accordingly. Indeed, one recent opinion poll showed that, in the current mood of East-West neo-détente, Americans feel that the economic strength of Japan is more of a challenge to the United States than Soviet military might.

Yet the Americans are also reluctantly coming to recognize that their economy is now so closely inter-connected with the Japanese that neither side can afford to break the bands of interdependence.

The Japanese are self-confident about their commercial prowess, and while many of them realize that the persistent US trade deficit with Japan, which in 1989 hovered about the \$50 billion mark for the second year running, is "unhealthy", most feel it is the US which is the patient more in need of curing.

A strain of resentment at US "Japan-bashing", which is seen as tantamount to punishing the Japanese for their hard work and

technological excellence, has been articulated most forcefully in the best-selling book, *The Japan that can say No*, co-authored by Shintaro Ishihara, a maverick Liberal Democratic Party politician, and Akio Morita, the chairman of Sony, which castigates the Americans for their racist and myopic attitudes.

Yet, at the same time, the Japanese are slowly, if rather uncertainly, grasping that they are now expected, not least by the Americans, to contribute more to the international political and security order.

The trade imbalance has long been the nub of tension in the bilateral relationship. But recently the Americans have become disturbed by the wave of large-scale and high-prestige Japanese investments (of which Sony's acquisition of Columbia Pictures and Mitsubishi's controlling share of the Rockefeller Center have been the most controversial) and by signs that Japan has gained the edge in several hi-tech areas.

There have been the tortuous negotiations over the past year over the collaborative development of the FSX fighter and the structural economic barriers.

The partial re-negotiation of a deal on the co-development of a new advanced Japanese fighter aircraft, demanded after some senior Bush Administration officials criticized the original technology-transfer provisions, reflected a US fear that Japan, having achieved dominance in a

number of other hi-tech sectors, was about to target the aviation industry. The result was to amplify feelings of economic nationalism in both countries.

The structural impediments initiative (SII) negotiations were conceived as yet another way to tackle the trade imbalance. They were intended to be a "two-way street", as President Bush himself said, but in practice they have closely followed the traditional ritual of the Japanese making concessions after heavy American pressure.

Faced with the prospect of being named for the second year running under the "super 301" provisions of the Omnibus Trade Act (a spectre which has now faded), the Japanese grudgingly came to a series of sector-specific market-opening agreements and, more significantly, endorsed in early April an interim SII agreement on reducing broader structural barriers.

But the Japan-US relationship is as much about political and security co-operation as it is about economic interdependence.

Certainly, the Japanese Government's massive overseas development aid and its funding support for the Third World debt reduction programmes of Nicholas Brady, the US Treasury Secretary, do contribute to this sharing of responsibilities.

But in Japan there is both a reluctance to acknowledge too openly the strategic implications and a resentment that Japan often ends up picking up the bill for US priorities.

Moreover, for all Mr Kaifu's attempts to respond to the idea of James Baker, the US Secretary of State, of a "global partnership", in political and security terms the Japanese still tend to think regionally rather than globally.

Brian Bridges

● The author is director of *Jail International*.

Only Nikon.

Number 95

During the Indo-Pakistani war, Stuart Hegginer came under fire and fell into a river with his Nikon camera. To save the film, he threw the camera across the river and it floated in a bucket of water for 12 hours. (And after a few hours, he did a bit of fishing.)

Six Nikons were strategically placed on a Saturn V's launch pad. In the 2,000°C blast, the cameras were hurled 400 yards across the launch pad. The results won Ralph Morse and Time/Life magazine a World Press Photography award.

Only a Nikon saved a top war photographer's life, when he went to Vietnam and got the shot he least expected.

A sniper's bullet hit the Nikon's titanium chassis, but didn't pierce its body. Most important of all, his film survived to tell the tale.

Last year's World Press Photography of the Year award was won by a photographer who would only shoot on a Nikon. (No surprise there.)

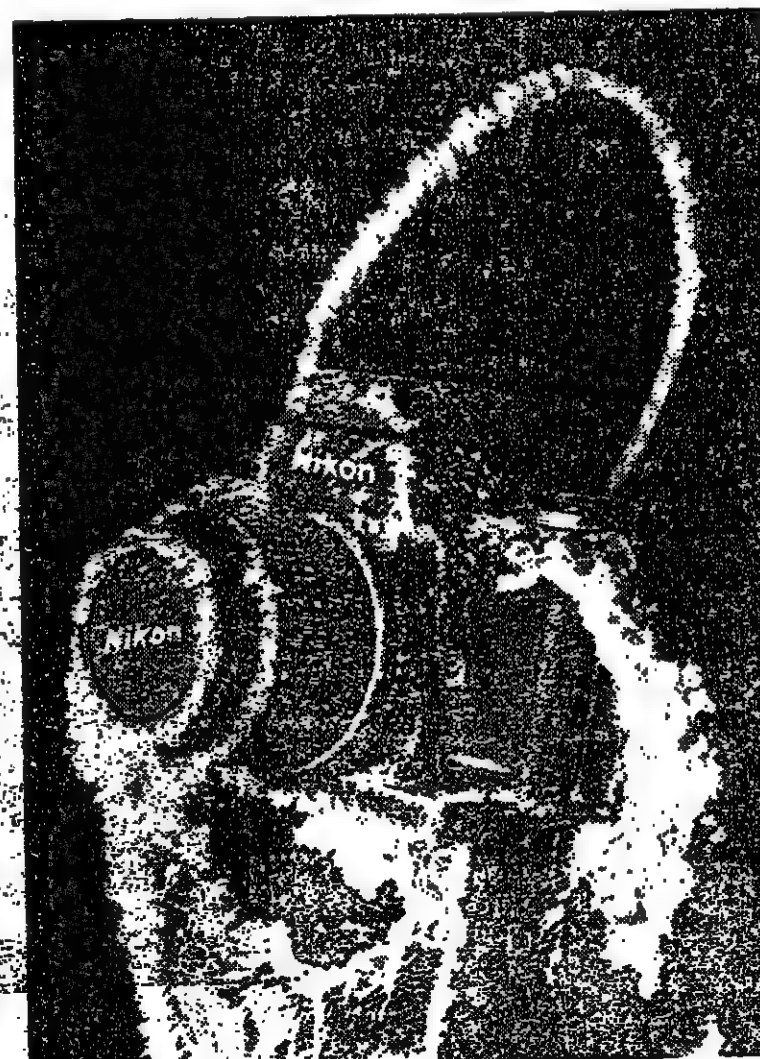
His winning shots weren't even taken with a Nikon SLR, but with one of our handy compacts.



Bill Furmanovsky has made a career out of shooting stars. Dennis Potter, Mick Jagger, John Hurt — you know them all. Along with more than 65% of press photographers, Furmanovsky won't shoot with anything but a Nikon.



How do you get a breathtaking shot of an Olympic swimmer? Tim Clayton found the way, with the only brand of camera he'll stake his reputation on: A Nikon.



Doug Allan has spent 5 of the last 7 years in Antarctica, surrounded by little more than penguins and Nikons. At -55°C, he has to find a way to prevent his film cracking and the batteries freezing. But his Nikon performs perfectly.



FOR COLOUR BROCHURES ON ANY NIKON SLR OR COMPACT CAMERAS, WRITE TO: NIKON UK LTD., NIKON HOUSE, 260 RICHMOND ROAD, KINGSTON, SURREY KT2 5PR. TELEPHONE: 081 541 4448

The economic enigma survives

The Japanese economy, which is still the one that most developing countries want to emulate — and which sets the industrial standards for Britain to try to match — has had an unmistakable air of crisis about it recently.

The Tokyo stock market has pulled out of its free fall of early spring, but nervousness remains. The yen has been the weakest of the major currencies this year, prompting a call by Ryutaro Hashimoto, the finance minister, for joint action by the leading industrial countries to stabilize it.

The response to this request came at the meeting of the Group of Seven (the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada) in Paris on April 7. The G7 finance ministers and central bankers warned of the "undesirable consequences" of the yen's weakness, and promised to keep it under review. Perhaps it was the novelty of Japan's request, or simply unstated satisfaction among countries whose normal role it is to take the begging bowl along to such

Although the yen has weakened and inflation is rising, Japan still has an economy most countries would willingly exchange for their own, says

David Smith

meetings, that the response was not stronger.

In early May, when the G7 met again, this time in Washington, members were pleased to note that the yen had stabilized, but they were still of the view that its continued low level would make it harder to cut the Japanese trade surplus, and its main counterpart — the US trade deficit.

The yen's unaccustomed

weakness, and the nervous mood that has prevailed for much of this year in the Tokyo stock and bond markets, have their roots in several related economic fears.

The strongest of these is inflation. The Japanese have, over the years, become accustomed to sky-high land prices. In the cities, they have accepted that the purchase of a house or flat may require a mortgage with a repayment term that stretches for two or three generations. Real estate in central Tokyo is the most expensive in the world.

This year concern has been growing about these rising land prices, both because of their inflationary impact and the danger that the Japanese property market represents an enormous speculative bubble that could burst with disastrous economic consequences.

The reason why land prices have become an important economic issue in Japan, after years during which their rise was regarded as a fact of life, owes much to Yasushi Mieno, who became governor of the Bank of Japan last December. He soon made clear that land-



Air of crisis: the stock market has stabilized but there is still a feeling of nervousness

price inflation was one of the chief concerns in the situation he had inherited. Mr Mieno could point to a number of other worries, including too rapid a rate of growth of the money supply, and the pressures on industrial capacity, resulting from the pace of Japan's economic expansion. Rapid economic growth in Japan was nothing new. The difference this time was that it was accompanied by a

strengthening of expectations among Japanese workers and consumers.

Successive Japanese leaders, tired of ear-bashing about their protected home market at international gatherings, and worried about tit-for-tat protectionist legislation by, in particular, the US Congress, had urged the population to spend more, notably on imported goods.

The Westernization of the

Japanese consumer has taken time, but it is now taking effect. The Japanese are saving less and spending more on imports. The current account surplus is not about to disappear, but it is definitely shrinking. In the last fiscal year, which ended on March 31, the surplus was \$53.5 billion (£32 billion), compared with \$77.3 billion in the previous year.

Meanwhile, Japanese work-

ers are acting more like their counterparts in Europe and the US. Their response to rising prices and labour shortages is to seek higher pay settlements.

The Tokyo financial markets, and in particular the market for government bonds, have picked up the inflationary warning signals and reacted accordingly. What has added to their concern has been the inability of the Bank of Japan and the ministry of finance to agree on the correct response to such warnings. Under Mr Mieno, the official discount rate has been raised on two occasions — on Christmas Day last year, and on March 20. The latter increase, by 1 percentage point, took the rate to 5.25 per cent.

On each occasion, however, the increase was only announced after public disagreement had surfaced between the bank and the ministry, with the latter taking the view that inflation worries have been exaggerated and concerned about the impact of the rising cost of borrowing on the popularity of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Outside LDP circles, the fear is that if there is an inflationary time bomb ticking away in the Japanese economy, then the Bank of Japan will be constrained from taking action to prevent it from exploding.

This was another reason why members of the G7 were unwilling to come to the aid of

Japan in its hour of difficulties over the yen. Finance ministry and central bank officials in Europe and the US believe that Japan is experiencing the inflationary pain resulting from economic and financial liberalization, just as they did in the 1980s. The inference is that, just as Europe and the US had to take hard decisions by raising interest rates sharply, so too must Japan.

As always, however, Japan represents something of an economic enigma. Inflation worries there are, but even the gloomiest of forecasters do not expect prices to rise at an annual rate of much more than 3 per cent over the next two years. The economy may be running into capacity constraints, but business investment is strong and Japan has adapted and adjusted to much more difficult economic challenges in the past — the two oil crises of the 1970s and early 1980s being cases in point.

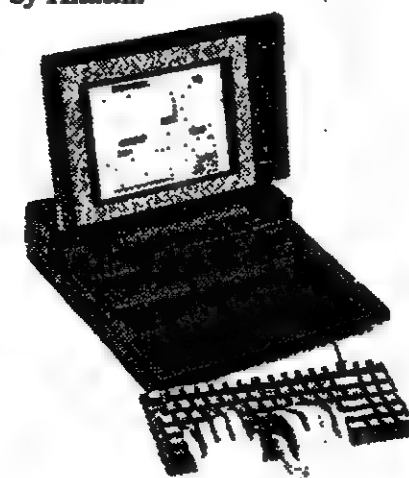
The risk of Japan's economy being beset by protectionist action abroad has diminished. Not only is the trade surplus shrinking (although the yen's fall makes the continuation of this decline less certain than it was), but the clumsily named structural impediments initiative (SII) talks between Japan and the US have reduced the risk of pre-emptive action on trade by Washington.

There are undoubted problems for the Japanese economy, but they are ones that many countries would willingly exchange for their own.

When recognition is critical, it's black and white.

Music scores are in black and white because recognition is easy and instantaneous. So for eminent readability, text and graphics appear in clear black and white on Hitachi's HL500 portable computer's screen. That's because Hitachi's double-layer type black and white STN LCDs with CFL* backlighting create a beautifully pure black and white screen with impeccable contrast. The difference is dramatic. And gratifying to the eye.

Such innovation is one result of Hitachi's advanced micron-level technology and incorporated in the HL500. It assures exceptional clarity for text and complex graphics and fully supports VGA** software. Hitachi computers feature state-of-the-art LSIs and VLSIs made by Hitachi.



Whatever the product, from laptops to super computers, from home appliances to Factory Automation systems, Hitachi has the same philosophy. This philosophy goes beyond incorporating over 40,000 patented technologies. With the vast scope of its expertise, Hitachi can design each feature, major and minor, with every other feature in mind. The result is in-depth integration, guaranteeing the special quality which is the hallmark of Hitachi.

* STN = Super-Twisted Nematic;
LCD = Liquid Crystal Display;
CFL = Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp
** VGA = Video Graphics Array

HITACHI

Hitachi Europe Ltd.
Commonwealth House
Hammersmith International Centre
2 Chiswick Road
Hammersmith, London W6 8DW
Phone: (01) 746-2001
Fax: (01) 746-5366



At the forefront: Sony set up in Britain in 1974

Springboard into the single market

Japan is stepping up its already strong manufacturing investments in Britain

The zip maker, YKK, was the first Japanese company to set up manufacturing in Britain, in 1972. Two years later Sony began what was to turn into a tide of Japanese consumer electronics specialists coursing into this country (Derek Harris, Industrial Editor, writes).

Now the Japanese are sweeping in on many manufacturing fronts, from Nissan in cars to Mizuno in golf clubs, as well as moving into property and finance.

One estimate is that Japanese companies are likely to create an extra 4,500 manufacturing jobs by the middle of next year and another 2,000 in finance, property development and import and export businesses. The estimate comes from the London research group, Economic Development Briefing, which believes that over the past five years Japanese manufacturers have trebled their UK workforce to nearly 30,000.

There are an estimated 600 Japanese businesses operating in Britain, while the Invest in Britain Bureau lists 118 Japanese manufacturers as having established themselves. During the 1970s and the early part of the 1980s the annual flow into Britain of Japanese manufacturers was running in single figures, but in 1986 the number rose to 14, and that was followed by a big jump to 31 in 1987 as the Japanese began increasingly to look to Britain as a springboard into Europe and especially into the European Community's now looming single market. In 1988 sixteen came in, and in 1989 saw another 26.

The manufacture of consumer electronics goods is strongly established in Britain, especially in south Wales. There are more than 25 Japanese electronics companies here, employing about 20,000 people and representing a collective investment of about £1.3 billion by the end of last year. This is well over a doubling in three years. Some, such as Matsushita, have several factories operating.

The investment level in turning out goods such as television sets and video cassette recorders is expected to rise to about £1.7 billion by 1994, according to the Electronic Industries Association of Japan. The association believes that Britain is likely to remain a favoured location for Japanese electronics companies and could well be used if, as is likely, Japanese companies move in to exploit the freeing up of telecommunications.

Sharp, the Japanese electronics company with two manufacturing plants in Britain, is to establish a European centre for research and development in Oxford. It could help deflect the criticisms

sometimes levelled against the Japanese presence in Britain as providing only "screw-driver" branch plants.

Construction of the centre is expected to start later this year at Magdalen College's newly launched Oxford Science Park. Sharp is putting in start-up funding of £10 million.

Pioneer is due to open a £17 million audio and video machines factory at Wakefield, West Yorkshire, in May next year.

Two initiatives have caught the headlines, because of the size of investments needed and the numbers of jobs created. Are Nissan's now operational car manufacturing plant in the north-east and Toyota's planned car plant for Burnaston, in Derbyshire.

A feature of Nissan's UK operations is the £31 million research centre, which will design models for the European market. The centre will have a twin base, at Cranfield in Bedfordshire and at Sunderland, near Nissan's Washington manufacturing plant. The Washington plant employs more than 2,500 people and by 1992 is due to create a further 2,500 jobs.

The north-east has been attracting Japanese companies on the pattern already found in south Wales and Scotland. NSK, in ball bearings, was an early north-east recruit. Others include Komatsu in earth-moving equipment and Sanyo, Fujitsu, the Japanese computer manufacturer, is building a £200 million semiconductor factory near Darlington, County Durham, which could create up to 2,000 jobs.

A third Japanese force in UK car production is Honda, which has close links with Rover, now part of British Aerospace (BAe). Honda and Rover each have a 20 per cent stake in the other, and Honda is making a big contribution to Rover design. Honda is establishing a factory at Swindon, Wiltshire, to turn out both makes of car.

Component makers are following in the wake of the car makers. Koyo Seiko, the Japanese ball bearing maker, which is the third largest in the world, is planning the start of production next year at its first European manufacturing centre, at Barnsley, West Yorkshire. Koyo is a big supplier of automotive bearings, and the new £50 million facility will be about half-way between the Nissan and Toyota factories.

Japanese property investment in Britain has also been growing. Jones Lang Wootton, the chartered surveyors and property consultants, say it accounted for more than 40 per cent of property investment in the City of London last year.

Anarchy in the theatre

Theatre in Japan is returning to the masses. It is lavish, performed at break-neck speed and ridiculously funny

One of the most popular productions in Tokyo last Christmas was *The Great General's War* — *Noda Version*, performed by the Yume no Yuminsha company and directed by Hideki Noda, also writer and chief actor (Lesley Downer writes).

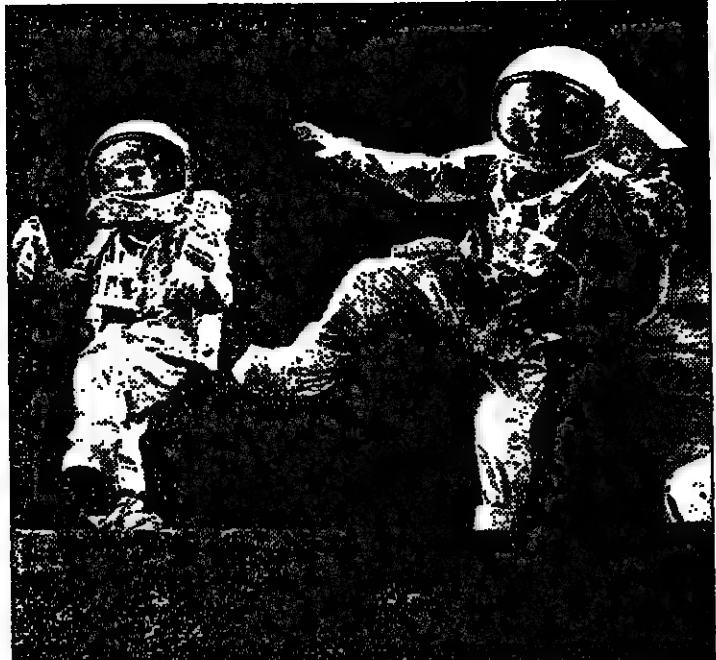
It is a magnificent, bewildering, madcap spectacle, with a plot which defies résumé, encompassing elements of myth and fairytale — the beginning of the world, the legendary birth of Japan, good queens, bad queens, babies exchanged at birth, mistaken identities — and a dialogue which seems to consist of puns, obscure references and manic jokes, all delivered at such breakneck speed that even Japanese speakers are hard put to catch it all.

The title is a reference to the 14-hour Kabuki play, *The Great General's War*. But aficionados of the original might have difficulty recognizing it, and the production is for a generation altogether different from the Kabuki audience — the comic-book generation, which picks up culture magpie fashion, hopping from one television channel to another.

Noda and Katsuhiko Hibino, the set designer, are part of this generation, and part of a movement which is producing an anarchic contemporary culture in Japan, characterized by lightness, immediacy and humour.

Hibino is a graphic artist with superstar status. His set is all wild scrawls of paint and colour, and the action takes place at fever pitch — endless wild antics, acrobatics and visual jokes; one famous Kabuki character, for example, who always wears a necklace of pompoms, appears here decked out in toilet rolls.

Despite the odd take-off of classic Kabuki scenes and the actors' propensity to strike mock Kabuki poses, the play is a long way from traditional Japanese theatre. The name of the company, Yume no Yuminsha, means something like "The Dreaming Idlers", and Noda says he gets some of his best ideas while asleep.



Outrageous: Yume no Yuminsha in Edinburgh in 1987

Apart from that, the name is hardly apposite. Noda insists that his troupe work out several hours every day, practising aerobics, dance, acrobatics and meditation.

Hibino does not work for galleries, the preserve of the old and wealthy. Instead his work appears in theatres, magazines, advertisements, discos, even on the sides of buses, where it can be seen by the masses.

The demand for accessibility has also infected the traditional Kabuki theatre. The leader of the rebellion is the Kabuki master, Ennosuke Ichikawa. Kabuki originated as entertainment for the masses, as opposed to the grand Noh theatre, the preserve of the samurai. But gradually the intelligentsia took over; traditions stultified and audiences declined.

Ennosuke has revived many of the elements of original Kabuki: a good story line, plenty of action, humour, spectacle and, above all, stunts. His speciality is flying. His audiences come not to wallow in pathos or to be roused by some stirring moment in Japanese history, but to cheer his dazzling transformations of role and costume, and his split-second acrobatics — and above all to see him rise gracefully above the stage and soar off to the gods.

Early Ennosuke consisted of Kabuki plays embellished and enlivened. One memorable scene involved a *seppuku* (ritual suicide), a waterfall, and hundreds of

gallons of water which turned blood red while the hero declaimed his (extremely lengthy) death speech; another was Ennosuke's transformation from samurai to magic flying fox, which then takes off into the auditorium.

Recently he has been moving further from the Kabuki traditions. First came *Super Kabuki* and *Yamato Takeru*, the story of Japan's legendary hero and his doomed quest to subdue a rebellious mountain god.

The story may sound like standard Kabuki fare, but Ennosuke's production was pure spectacle, outrageously lavish, with costumes by Issey Miyake, a leading fashion designer, amplified background music instead of the traditional plucking of the *shamisen*, and a finale which brought the audience to its feet as Ennosuke, as the prince, took off like a bird.

Ennosuke's productions are far more decorous than Noda's, though his most recent venture rather shocked the Kabuki establishment — a joint venture with the Peking Opera, *The Dragon King*, with Ennosuke declaiming Chinese dialogue and the Chinese actors striking melodramatic Kabuki poses.

Hideki Noda's *Yume no Yuminsha* will perform at the Edinburgh Festival this year. Ennosuke Ichikawa, who had full houses at Sadlers Wells in 1987, will return to Britain in 1991.

Leslie Downer looks at how myths and pottery have moulded the history of Kyushu island

Kyushu — Japan's southern island — is where the story of Japan begins. A few millennia ago, when the sun goddess sent her grandson, Ninigi, down to rule the newly created Japanese islands, Mount Takachiho, in central Kyushu, was where he chose to descend.

These days Kyushu has a second reputation: as "Silicon Island", home to almost 50 per cent of Japan's hi-tech industry. The city of Fukuoka, where most visits to Kyushu begin, has considerably more of the hi-tech about it than the mythical.

Six hours from Tokyo on the new, improved Bullet Train (which features a double-decker restaurant car, where one sits as if on a magic carpet, sipping coffee and watching the landscape skim by below), it is far enough away to have developed into a cultural centre in its own right, rather than simply a satellite of Tokyo.

Fukuoka is full of sleek, streamlined buildings, such as the IMS Building, which is gleaming and gold-plated, or Il Palazzo, designed by Aldo Rossi, the Italian architect, and hidden, for some reason, in an obscure suburb of the city. At night the streets are brilliant with neon, and well-dressed crowds wander from one tiny bar to another.

But once out of the city, the magic of rural Japan begins to reassert itself. Saga, the prefecture south-west of Fukuoka, is a peaceful land of craggy wooded hills and plains checkered with paddy fields, in November a patchwork of variegated brown squares; and it is the setting of the Ureshino hot springs, which rise in the hills west of Saga and are famous for their curative powers.

It is the home of three of Japan's most important pottery towns, Karatsu, Imari and Arita. Kyushu is the part of Japan closest to Korea, and over the centuries it has served as a door through which a stream of people and ideas has travelled from the Asian continent to Japan. Many scholars believe that the Japanese people originated in Korea and migrated to Japan through Kyushu; which perhaps explains why Ninigi, in the myth, descended there.

Certainly, it is no coincidence that some of Japan's finest pottery is produced in Kyushu. The Japanese have always admired the strong lines and simple shapes of Korean pottery. Over the centuries many Korean potters were captured and forced to settle here under duress, particularly during the notorious Pottery Wars of the 16th century.

Karatsu, on the coast near Fukuoka, was once a great trading



Porcelain in the making: Arita is known for its delicate stoneware painted in brilliant colours

The birthplace of a nation and its art

port, where ships departed for China and Korea and returned laden with precious pots and sometimes potters. Nowadays it is a sleepy town and fairly undistinguished; but of the three wares, Karatsu is my favourite — fat, satisfying, chunky stoneware, glazed with local ashes in subtle tones of grey and brown, very similar, in fact, to Korean stoneware.

The ware produced in Imari and Arita, south of Karatsu, is completely different: the finest porcelain, milky white, painted with intricate designs in brilliant colours.

Arita is the less picturesque of the two, a sprawling town, bristling with chimneys, entirely given over to pottery production. But the village of Imari looks everything that a pottery village should — a struggle of whitewashed half-timbered houses, disappearing into the trees at the foot of

towering crags, with the occasional chimney visible among the vegetable fields. A single road climbs through the village, lined with small pottery shops.

For the captive Korean potters who once lived here, on the other hand, this little village, miles from anywhere, hemmed in by hills, must have seemed more like a prison.

Until recently, visitors came to Saga for the pottery. But early last year the quiet province became the scene of great excitement. Ever since, visitors have been arriving by the busload to tramp around an obscure undulating site in the middle of the Saga plain.

Written records in Japan begin inexplorably late, in the eighth century. But long before that, in the third century, Chinese travellers were writing of a kingdom called Yamataikoku and of its queen, Himiko. She was a shamaness and magician, and

lived in a heavily guarded palace. Of her thousand attendants and slaves, only one was a man. When she died, a huge burial mound was built for her and more than 100 slaves were killed and buried with her.

For years scholars have argued over the exact location of Yamataikoku or whether it existed at all. Then, in 1988, archaeologists began to excavate a hillock in the Saga plain and uncovered traces of a city. Buried in the hillock they found urns with human skeletons curled inside, swords, necklaces and fragments of pottery; and visitors can see the finds in a small museum, as well as touring the site.

It cannot be said for certain that this was Yamataikoku, but if it was, it would imply strong ties between early Japan and the Asian mainland, and would reaffirm the old legend that Kyushu was indeed the birthplace of Japan.

CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP BASED ON CULTURAL EXCHANGE



My sixth visit to Japan this summer is a happy prospect, especially because I will be with the London Symphony Orchestra. Remembering the intense listening of Japanese music lovers at my last concerts there in 1988, above all the Mahler 9th in Tokyo and my own Koussevitzky Symphony in Hiroshima, gives me a pleasant anticipation.

This year has another special significance for me: 1990 is the fiftieth year since the founding of Sergey Koussevitzky's school at Tanglewood, where I myself was a student and where I first conducted. As my own salute to my beloved teacher, I am honoured to join in opening the first Pacific Music Festival with Michael Tilson Thomas, the LSO and the young musicians from many countries who will form the Festival Orchestra.

My dear Koussevitzky would be thrilled that the youthful dream he realised in the hills of Massachusetts, has also inspired a "Pacific" music centre in the greenery of Sapporo. Congratulations to the enlightened people of Nomura who enable this new artistic dream to become real.

Leonard Bernstein



It is a great pleasure for me to return to Japan so soon after my exciting 1988 visit, together with the London Symphony Orchestra and their President, Leonard Bernstein — my dear and longtime personal friend.

We both share our devotion to young musicians — players and conductors — and to young audiences. I can remember how my life changed when I won the Koussevitzky Conducting Award in 1968 and studied at Tanglewood under world-class conductor-teachers. I am therefore delighted to join Leonard Bernstein and the London Symphony Orchestra here in Japan to be part of its new Pacific Music Festival.

What a wonderful opportunity for all of us!

Michael Tilson Thomas

Strengthening "Cultural Links" is Nomura's contribution to each society's future.

Our ability to adapt rapidly to changing conditions in global markets in order to satisfy the financial needs of our clients, is not Nomura's only achievement.

By strengthening the cultural links connecting our global network, Nomura is working to meet specific needs in each diverse society. Cultural exchange seeks to further cultural development in all societies. This Summer, Nomura is giving sponsorship to "Leonard Bernstein, Michael Tilson Thomas and the London Symphony Orchestra" at the Pacific Music Festival in Japan, from June 26th to July 13th. At this prestigious international gathering, young musicians will get the opportunity to develop their musical talents under the guidance of many of the world's foremost instructors-including both Maestros themselves.

Through contributions to London's renowned Tate Gallery, the National Gallery of Arts in Washington and the Nomura Gallery in Montreal's Botanical Gardens, Nomura has established important "Cultural Links" for many different societies.

Since 1986, Nomura has been a major contributor to programmes at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and New York University, designed to enhance understanding of the international financial markets.

Corporate Citizenship — composing a better world for all.

PACIFIC MUSIC FESTIVAL (PMF)

and Pacific Composers Conference

• June 26th to July 13th

• SAPPORO ART PARK and other concert halls in Sapporo, Japan

THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA JAPAN CONCERTS WITH
LEONARD BERNSTEIN AND MICHAEL TILSON THOMAS

• July 10th to July 22nd in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka



NOMURA

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.

1-9-1, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 103 Japan.

Tel: (03) 211-1811, 211-3811.

NOMURA INTERNATIONAL plc

Nomura House, 24 Monument Street, London EC3R 8AJ, England Tel: (071) 283-8811

Issued by The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. and approved for circulation in the U.K. by Nomura International plc, a member of T.S.A.

071-481 4481

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 4481

TRAVEL AND MARKETING
£15K + BENEFITS

Major based international tour operators seek senior person to assist Head of Corporate Advertising and Marketing. Organise conferences, coordinate press releases, liaise with advertising agencies and office worldwide. Superior team player with excellent presentation skills. Very typing and excellent shorthand. Profit share and holiday discounts.

Please telephone 071-408-0247
19/20 Brook's Mews, London W1X 9FD

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

FILMS AND THEATRE
£15K + FREE TICKETS

The Vice President of this Famous American film company needs a bright PA to assist with advertising and publicity. You will be organising, enjoying your own projects and using effective communication skills for constant liaison with California and Europe. Solid secretarial skills required.

Please telephone 071-408-0247
19/20 Brook's Mews, London W1X 9FD

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

FASHION, £15K + DISCOUNTS

All you need for this varied, all round position is one year's experience, stylish presentation and a sense of humour. Based in fabulous W1 showroom you will assist 2 Directors with correspondence, diaries and travel. Full environment and involvement guaranteed. 50/80 skills needed.

Please telephone 071-408-0247
19/20 Brook's Mews, London W1X 9FD

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

CHAIRMAN'S PA £15K

The titled Chairman of this international retail group seeks a top PA/Secretary to assist with all business and charitable projects. First class organisational ability needed, set up frequent VIP meetings and liaise with senior executives. Own W1 office. 100/50 skills.

Please telephone 071-240-3511
2/3 Bedford Street, Covent Garden WC2E 9HD

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

PERSONAL SECRETARIES

3 posts

£12,579-£13,374 pa inc.

Ref: 616B/052

£9,879-£12,213 pa inc.

Ref: 616B/848/849

As a large, business like, efficient Council, our Finance Directorate is at the heart of this success. It is essential that it continues to provide an effective service. In order to strengthen our team, we are looking to add 3 Personal Secretaries.

Based in the Finance Directorate, you will be providing vital support to the busy Principal Executives.

The more senior position is directly responsible to the Controller of Policy/Deputy Director of Finance, and entails supervising other secretarial support staff.

For all these posts it is essential that you possess excellent typing and word processing skills, and the ability to communicate well. In addition, as this is a busy department you must be a good organiser, able to operate well under pressure.

Closing date: 1st June 1990.

Application forms available from the Recruitment Office, London Borough of Barnet, 16/17 Sentinel Square, Brent Street, Hendon, NW4 2EN. Tel: 081-202 8282 ext 2372 (081-202 6602 outside office hours).

AN AUTHORITY COMMITTED TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON BOROUGH

barnet

SENIOR SECRETARY

EXCELLENT SALARY WEST END

We are a leading firm of Chartered Surveyors and Property Consultants. Our offices are located in the heart of the West End very close to Bond Street station.

We require an enthusiastic and committed Senior Secretary to join our Industrial Agency and Development Department to work with a Senior Associate and a small team of surveyors. The work is varied and involves co-ordinating the secretarial and administrative support to the Department.

Probably aged 25-30 you will have first class audio typing skills and will have gained a broad range of office and administrative experience. Ideally you will have knowledge of the 'Wordperfect' WP system, however, cross training can be provided.

We offer an excellent salary commensurate with your skills and abilities plus a comprehensive benefits package. If you would like to be fully involved in supporting the activities of this dynamic and successful department write in confidence or telephone for further details:-

Steven James, Personnel Manager, King & Co, 7 St Paul's Place, London W1H 9AE. Tel: 071 493 4833

CAREER OPPORTUNITY! MAYFAIR - 14,000 + BONUS + AMAZING PERKS

If you are well educated, intelligent and aged 25-35 with good shorthand and WP skills, you could join this dynamic international company to work for a charming man who will rely on you to smooth his path. You will enjoy working with clients, managing meetings and generally progressing his business life. Call Jill or Billy on 071-837 0146

Roberta Neill

Secretarial Recruitment

Albany House, 324 Regent Street, London W1R 5AA

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

The Royal Masonic Hospital
MEDICAL SECRETARY

Full-time Medical Secretary required. Must have good audio/shorthand and typing skills and be used to working on their own initiative. An AMSPAR qualification is preferable.

Hours of work are 9am to 5pm Monday to Thursday and 9am to 4.45pm on Friday. Salary range is £6,120 per annum according to age and experience.

Pleasant working conditions and a subsidised cafeteria is provided plus 25 days holiday per annum.

Please apply for application form to Personnel Department, The Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London W6 0TN, Tel: 081 748 4611 extension 3810.

SECRETARY

We are a small, friendly London office of international developers and fund syndicators. We are seeking to recruit a well presented, non-smoking secretary with shorthand, first class audio/wp and organisational skills. Must have full clean driving licence and ability to speak French/Spanish would be an advantage.

Salary negotiable c. £14,000 + pension, health care scheme and interest free loan.

Please apply with full C.V. to: Saxon Group (UK) Limited, St John's House, 362-366 North End Road, London SW6 1LY

NEW HORIZONS to £13,000

The technical department of this well known yachting organisation is seeking an efficient and capable secretary, preferably with a knowledge of yachting or yachting. In addition to full secretarial duties you will be called upon to undertake some administration and project work and which will involve working with spreadsheets and databases.

Shortlisting is an advantage.

Call BELLE RECRUITMENT 071-436 7884.

ARE YOU....

going to university in October?

or a team wanting to return to work?

Why not get some basic office experience through the summer?

We can train you for business people from all over the world and we need someone to help with telephone and general office duties from 9.30am to 5.30pm.

If you have English to mother tongue standard and decent typing and are interested in people, call Liz Thomas on 071-971 3233. Salary c.£10,500. 4 weeks holiday pro rata. No agencies.

RECEPTION SELECTION

MATURE TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

£2,900 PA

Immediate opportunity for experienced mature woman to join a busy office. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

Mature woman with excellent telephone skills and a friendly, efficient manner. Good telephone manner, efficient, typing an advantage. Easy to manage switchboard.

For further details call Mrs Collins on 071-851 4841 (No Agencies)

ADMIN ASSISTANT c.£17,000

The General Manager of this highly successful and expanding City Advertising and PR Company needs a Sec/Assistant to work closely with her in setting up systems for Personnel, Office Management, re-furnishing the offices, telecommunications, etc. Age 23-40. Shorthand would be an advantage and good w.p. skills.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.

35 Briton Place W1. 071-493 7788

BANKING CHALLENGE £20,000 PKG

Are you tired of the tedious and lack of prospects in an ordinary secretarial job? Start your own business in a company that respects your experience and ability. You will become totally involved in one of a variety of fields in Finance, and will be EXPECTED to contribute to the success of your department. A good education, excellent skills (80/80+) and experience in a professional environment are essential. Outstanding benefits include generous mortgage subsidy, free pension and BUPA.

Call IMMEDIATELY for a private discussion of these offer opportunities.

TEL: 071-580 7287 FAX: 071-382 9417

JOSLIN ROWE ASSOCIATES, 111 BELFIELD RD, LONDON SW16 6JL

PERSONALITY IN PROPERTY £17,000 - St. James's Square

This is a superb position for a confident outgoing PA/Secretary who perhaps is looking for the next step up in the Property world. You will be handling a variety of duties, involving complex travel arrangements, corporate entertainment, personal matters and extensive telephone work. You will need to be organised and co-ordinated. It is also essential that you have shorthand and are well-presented. Excellent package for the right person. Age preferred 24-28.

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

KING & TOBIN Tel: 071-629 9648

FRENCH COPYWRITER

Cruise line producing French brochures in London seeks French person for translation and copywriting assistance.

Initial assignment for 3 months then review regarding permanency if desired.

Salary £1,200/£1,500 per month depending on experience.

Telephone (071) 723 5557

Judith Hunt, Ocean Cruise Lines, 10 Fredrick Close, Stanhope Place, London W2 2HD

BI-LINGUAL SEC

SPANISH/ENGLISH

E NEG WC2

Energetic, intelligent and presentable Sec reqd for young firm of Lawyers dealing exclusively with Anglo Spanish Work. Must be totally bi-lingual English/Castellano (not S.American Spanish), 'at home' with PC's, fast and accurate audio typist, good organiser, and have sense of initiative/humour plus at least two years experience working at senior level.

MICHAEL SOUL & ASSOCIATES

20 Essex Street, WC2R 3AA

Tel: 071-242-0848

TENNIS

Becker surprised by world No. 26

RESULTS: Second-life runner: B Becker (WG) by H Leconte (fr), 6-0, 3-6, 3-6; J Aguilara (Sp) by G Forquet (fr), 7-5, 7-6. Firsts Aguilara by Becker 8-1, 6-0, 7-6.

RESULTS: Semi-finals: M Seini (Yug) bt H Kalesi (Can), 8-1, 6-2; M Navratilova (US) bt G Sabatini (Arg), 7-6, 7-5. Final: Seini bt Navratilova, 8-1, 8-1.

JUDO

Nicola Fairbrother, aged 19, the lightweight, and Densign White, the middleweight, both won noteworthy bronze medals.

Results, page 37

heavyweight champion, seeks to
un (ITV, 10.35pm).

Harlequins don a mask of invincibility with fifth win

The game between Morocco and Ivory Coast, the other contenders for the African slot, was called off five minutes before the end - with Morocco leading 11-4 - when a brawl started because of a disputed decision.

of the circle where he was penalised for obstruction to

Benrhudding, capt. S Mead (Welton), A
Stoves (Doncaster), J Fisher
(Benrhudding), A West (Doncaster), J
Bray (Sheffield), G Nash (Cannock), P.

TODAY: Britain taught the Argentinians to play football — look at them now (Channel 4, 10.45pm).

TOMORROW: England v Denmark at Wembley (live on BSB 8pm, highlights on BBC1, 9.30pm).

WEDNESDAY: Scotland takes on one of England's World Cup opponents, Egypt (live on BSB, 8pm, with highlights of this game and Republic of Ireland v Finland on ITV, 10.35pm).

THURSDAY: Manchester United and Crystal Palace start all over again: the FA Cup final replay is on BBC 1 (7.20-9.30pm).

FRIDAY: Leslie Thomas, the Walter Mitty of the cricket field, talking of life on BBC 1 (1.50pm).

SATURDAY: Grandstand includes women's tennis from Germany and the Irish 2,000 Guinees (BBC 1, 12.30pm).

SUNDAY: Lennox Lewis, Olympic heavyweight champion, seeks to extend his unbeaten professional run (ITV, 18.35pm).

Quality of Wright, the FA Cup final revelation, poses dilemma for Bobby Robson in his quest for goalscorers

Blacks thrive where Anglo-Saxons left off

ON A colourful afternoon at Wembley, memorable for six goals and a hundred errors and a too tolerant referee from Sussex, the more skilful players predominantly were... black.

As the level of ability coming out of our schools — there no longer being that traditional English pit-head seam of talent — continues to decline in the face of alternative activities, it is the black community which more and more will maintain the international prestige of the original home of football.

Looking in at Saturday's match, Jojo Havelange, the president of FIFA, might at times have sup-



posed he was at home in Rio. The intriguing question is whether Bobby Robson should include Ian Wright, the revelation of the FA Cup final, in his squad for Italy. England are short enough of goalscorers, and the two with which Wright so nearly gave Crystal Palace a spectacular victory were as good as anything I have seen anywhere this season.

Whether or not the England manager even considers such a possibility available to him, the fact is that players like Wright and Salako, Ince (who became a decisive figure as Palace's legs suddenly began to fold in the

second half of extra time) and Wallace, give the domestic game a quality that would otherwise be missing: and the standard is doubtful enough as it is.

Saturday's splendidly entertaining match illustrated to the watching billions around the world that the old country still has an almost unmatched hunger and mood for the game but that it is short on the former Anglo-Saxon techniques of Charlton and Peters, never mind of Matthews, Carter, Mannion and Finney.

For much of the first hour, while these two average teams were still physically strong and aggressively challenging — under the referee's

often apparently blind eye — the ball was too often 30 feet in the air and upended opponents flat on the floor.

Palace's 1-3-5-1 formation, gaining an extra forward only when Wright belatedly replaced Barber with 20 minutes to go so dramatically to save and nearly win the match, reduced Manchester United's multi-million-pound assembly to a pile of random unrelated parts.

It was only when fatigue started to undermine Palace's man-for-man marking, Shaw and Pardew on Webb and Robson having been especially effective, that Palace's control of long

phases of the match began to disappear. I see no reason why Palace should doubt their ability to be equally effective in the replay and United equally worried. Palace's performance was not a one-day wonder but confirmation of their ordinary, competent organization under Steve Coppell, a characteristic so often absent this season in United: including, at times, Saturday.

Alex Ferguson's anxiety will be no less, I fancy, on Thursday night than it was when he saw his team twice behind and rescued by the sure foot of Hughes.

If Bobby Robson was wanting to know whether Webb is ready for

Italy, the answer is unresolved; or, if anything, negative. The touch and the eye were there, making the replay-earning goal, but his movement throughout was pedestrian and he would be left groping at international level.

We should, however, be grateful for this vibrant afternoon in a national showpiece, and at the very least hope that it put 10 members of the International Olympic Committee in a good mood when they went yesterday to Manchester to consider whether Britain is capable of staging with style, efficiency and safety the biggest show on earth.

Method matches ragged inspiration

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester United..... 3
Crystal Palace..... 3

A REVEALING cameo was painted at 4.45pm at Wembley on Saturday. Featuring the respective managers, Alex Ferguson and Steve Coppell, it illustrated graphically their own contrasting attitudes and those of their sides, who ultimately matched each other in a fluctuating FA Cup final of high drama and low quality.

As normal time came to a close, Ferguson strolled amid his exhausted Manchester United players and offered the odd word here and there. Although he was as animated as a jumping bean when on the bench, there was now no apparent urgency in his mission, no visible sign of instruction or advice.

Coppell strode on, gathered his tired Crystal Palace pupils around him and spoke to them as though he was a schoolmaster conducting a refresher course. Having scribbled copiously in a notebook throughout the first half, he could be seen gesticulating as though he was drawing patterns on an imaginary blackboard.

As throughout the season, Ferguson was prepared to allow his more talented representatives to extemporize. Instead of following a recognizable script, United merely prompted each other as they went along. When it works, as it did particularly before the interval, the product is naturally beautiful. When it does not, as in the opening half hour, it resembles an untidy mess.

Coppell cannot afford such luxurious liberties. To mount a realistic challenge, his comparatively limited side had to be organized along more disciplined and regimented lines. Each member of his cast had not only to know his part but also to play it, as against Liverpool in the semi-final.

Palace were assigned specific duties in midfield. Shaw was ordered to shadow Webb, Pardew to partner Robson, Barber to inhibit Ince and Salako to stay with McClair. The quartet adhered rigidly to their tasks and not until concentration was frayed by fatigue were Coppell's rules inadvertently relaxed.

Take set pieces as another example. United evidently had no predetermined plans for throw-ins and especially corners (Wallace generally took them at the start, Webb towards the end). It was as though they had never bothered in practice to perfect an art which can be so decisive.

Palace went through a deliberate free-kick routine. Gray, usually, feigned indecision on each occasion before striking quickly and unexpectedly. United, having been caught off guard the first time, were undone by the United, which Hughes put United ahead



Thrills and spills: Barber (left) and Phil Neal engage in ballistic acrobatics in an otherwise unskilled but exciting FA Cup final on Saturday

with a typically spectacular drive after the hour, then provoked Thorn to clear off the line and, after Robson had headed against a post, indulged in an outrageous overhead kick. Eventually, released delightfully by Wallace, he equalized with only seven minutes to go.

But for his feats, Wright would have claimed a prominent place in the annals of "the venue of legends", as Wembley is officially now known. His opening contribution would have been remarkable even if he had not fractured a leg six weeks ago.

Drifting away from Phil Neal, he accelerated inside Pallister and threaded the ball precisely underneath Leighton for his first goal this year. A couple of minutes after Coppell's lecture was over, he added another in extra time with a flourish from Salako's floated cross and was curled in by Barber in the

nineteenth minute. O'Reilly nodded home with a deflection off Pallister.

Leighton was at fault then and arguably later, when Wright made a belated and extraordinary impact. Although Martin could scarcely be blamed, Palace contributed to the overall theme of defensive deficiencies before the interval. They left two opponents free to convert McClair's cross. Robson rather than Hughes did so, off the body of Pemberton.

United were then at their most fluent and McClair in particular should have emphasized their momentary superiority. The rest of the final belonged principally to two figures of inspiration, Hughes, treated leniently by O'Reilly, and Wright, running explosively on recently healed legs, in turn lifted their colleagues towards potential glory.

presented his manager with an awkward problem.

Should Wright be selected in the starting line-up for the replay on Thursday? If so, Coppell will inevitably leave a loose thread in his meticulous protective design. If not, Palace will be without the forward whose pace reinforced an attack, carried otherwise by the lonely Bright, and transformed it into a dangerous threat.

Coppell explained that he took the more cautious route on Saturday because Wright was not yet fully fit. He is tempted to be more adventurous but he fears that his most potent weapon may prematurely be defused and he has no others in his armoury. Ferguson, relieved to be given another opportunity, will doubtless make no changes if Pallister is available. He will once more trust that his motley crew can find a few of the necessary cohesive thoughts and that his captain will step into a more convincing leading role.

Robson, unlike Webb, appeared to be curiously reluctant to accept responsibility on Saturday. He was similarly diffident in the final against Brighton in 1983. Four days later, ominously for Palace, he returned to Wembley and lead United to a convincing 4-0 win. Is he capable of doing so seven years on?

Coppell presses Wright's claims

IAN Wright remains philosophical about his chances of starting Thursday's FA Cup final replay. "It's not my decision. I am fit enough, but it's up to the boss if he starts me," the Crystal Palace forward said.

"It's up to him. He knows what I can do. He said I could win it for him on Saturday, and that's what I tried to do."

Wright, who has twice broken his leg this season, "caused havoc" when he came on, in the words of the Palace manager, Steve Coppell. And Coppell believes Wright could one day do the same for England.

"Bobby Robson should use him as a 20-minute super-sub," Coppell said. "He has the ability that no one in the first division has. He can be as good as he wants to be. I can't make him an England player, but he can do it for himself."

Coppell said Wright would be fit enough to start on Saturday, although he led people to believe that it was a last-minute decision, and he may feel the same way about the replay.

"The way why I am was substitute," Coppell said. "Some people said he should have played from the start. But I always felt that if you're not 100 per cent fit and you start with everyone else when they are 100 per cent fit, then you are at a disadvantage."

"I am came on and did the

perfect job. He scored a superb goal and caused a lot of havoc. I knew what he could do, but if he had started the game he would have wanted. Coming on fresh like that helped him make such an impact."

Wright, though, knows his job is not yet complete. "We haven't done anything yet. We've got it all to do on Thursday," he said.

Wright became the third substitute in two years to play a crucial part in a Cup Final.

Last year, Stuart Pearce, of Everton, and Ian Rush, of Liverpool, both scored after coming on as substitutes.

Coppell, meanwhile, has no worries about lifting Crystal Palace for Thursday's replay. "I don't need to lift them. They're OK," he said. "There's no problem. It's another game."

The Manchester United manager, Alex Ferguson, is equally confident about his side's chances. "If we keep playing our football and creating chances like we did on Saturday, we must have a chance," he said.

The replay could be the first to be decided by penalties if both sides are level after extra time.

Ferguson was horrified by the prospect, especially after bearing how his old club, Aberdeen, beat Celtic 9-8 on penalties in Saturday's Scottish Cup final. "That's a ridiculous way to decide a match," he said.

Dreams of youth are betrayed by Medallion United

FEW neutrals left Wembley on Saturday without a sense of disappointment. It is, after all, one of the most satisfying experiences in sport: to see the underdogs defeat a side of swanky superstars.

Crystal Palace were so close to doing it as well, but Manchester United spoiled things. Spoiling things has become rather a United speciality in recent years.

Most people would unhesitatingly pick Wimbledon as the first-division team they most hated. But I would have to go for Manchester United: United, the betrayers of a thousand dreams.

The first division operates as a triumphing unsubtle paradigm of social injustice: the system is blatantly rigged to make the rich richer and to keep the poor in their place. This system has been in operation ever since clubs were permitted to keep their own admission money. As a result, the first-division championship has lost much of its interest as a meaningful competition from September to April.

The FA Cup, relying as it does on football's major charm — that form is regularly turned upside down by demoted 90-minute fits of team spirit — remains the most enjoyable competition in domestic football. For as long as Palace can get to the final — and Wimbledon can win the damn thing — by beating Liverpool, football will still have its points.

Teams like Wimbledon and Crystal Palace exemplify boundless optimism: the triumph of hope over financial reality: a triumph of simple, uplifting optimism.

Manchester United, more than any other club, have come to embody the reverse side of this coin. They stand for wealth. Liverpool stand for power. Liverpool are never anything less than impressive. But Manchester United stand for the vacuous possession of mere money.

Manchester United have all the trappings of success without the success itself. They are money without thought: money without style. To employ a dated word, United represent all that is naïf about mere wealth: all that is naïf about football. Manchester United represent the medalion-wearing, Porsche-driving side of life: cocooned by wealth, they are unaware of the contempt they inspire in others.

No club has launched as many dreams as United. They were the side all children adored. The hopes of yesterday, of Bobby Charlton and George Best, are dreams that went around the world. Years ago, when I hit-hiked the length of Europe in three successive summers, I scarcely rode a truck without a



conversation about Manchester United.

But these days, United have become a joke, and a bad one at that. They represent the triumph of form over content. Ron Atkinson, the former manager, was perhaps the beginning of the end, with his endless tabloidizing, his famous bracelets, his love affair with "a part-time fashion-party hostess", his headline (with picture of self and lady in their swimming costumes) which read, "Our only crime was to fall in love."

The Atkinson era was not an aberration: it set the tone. United established a new tradition: they became famous not for football and dreams, but for money, for what they thought was glamour, for what they thought was class. The most interesting thing about the present side, for example, is that it cost £11.5 million.

The Edwards family have run the club for years, on a foundation of dealings in meat: no doubt a suitable preparation for the transfer market. The unending story of when the chairman, Martin Edwards, plans to sell off his controlling interest will be with us for a while yet.

The instant that summed up the present Manchester United set-up for all time was not their march on to the Wembley turf on Saturday and their presentation to the long-suffering Kentish Royals.

No, it was that wonderful occasion at the start of the season, when the shy-and-retiring Michael Knighton, announcing (erroneously, as it transpired) that he had bought United and was now the club's chairman, ran on to the pitch in United kit and started blowing kisses to the crowd and juggling with a football.

This was surely the apotheosis of Porsche-driving man: of *homo medallionis*. Blessed be the cocky, for they shall make a take-over bid for the earth.

As for dreams: who cares about them? Who cares about the uplifting spirit of optimism? If you can't get a price for it, it is not worth a moment's thought — it does not even exist.

A dear friend of mine wrote about the final between Wimbledon and Liverpool that Liverpool were playing "for the good name of English football". I think he got it wrong: the good name of English football is exactly what Palace will be playing for in the FA Cup final replay on Thursday night, playing for the triumph of mere football over the might of money.

Aberdeen survive firing squad

By Roddy Forsyth

Aberdeen..... 0
Celtic..... 0

(act; Aberdeen won 9-8 on penalties)

IF ONE is permitted to borrow a notion and a phrase from James Joyce, it seems that we may be obliged to spend more time considering the final end, certainly if the events at Hampden Park on Saturday are any guide.

A football match of two hours' duration was followed by an exchange of penalty kicks that prolonged the proceedings painfully for a further 17 minutes, during which time 20 players made their way to the goal area in front of the west terracing and attempted to beat one or other of the respective goalkeepers, Snelders, of Aberdeen, and Bonner, of Celtic.

If the contest had endured for a further two or three minutes we would have been obliged to watch the two goalkeepers go at it against each other as well. The debate about the worth of a penalty kick decision in the Scottish Cup final was well in hand before the weekend and, as can be discerned elsewhere in these pages, continues to excite strong feeling, but its most immediate effect on Saturday was to distort one's perspective on the final as a whole, obscuring the rhythms and patterns which had preceded the elongated climax.

It can at least be said of the 105th Scottish Cup final that the result was ultimately appropriate to the fortunes of the contestants this season. Aberdeen, who ended their league challenge as runners-up to Rangers, have taken the two domestic trophies by way of a surprisingly decent performance. Celtic, in one of their poorest seasons on record, were dignified in defeat at Hampden and there is some substance to the assertion of Billy McNeill, their manager, that they might have edged home with a victory.

Nevertheless, Celtic were attempting to win the Scottish Cup for the third time in succession, a feat they have never previously achieved and, had they succeeded, it would have been a triumph of scavengers. Celtic teams which were greatly more gifted than the present side could not win the trophy three times in a row. The feat would be better accomplished by a congregation of talents whose skills and commitment would not be rendered anemic by a comparison with the likes of Delglish, Hay, McGinn, Murdoch or Lennon, to name a random handful.

Acknowledging the comparative poverty of resources at Parkhead, McNeill and his assistant, the thoughtful Tommy McLean, had decided on a battle of attrition but in the absence of the injured Chris Morris, they employed a reduced defensive core consisting of Elliott, Whyte and

Wdowczyk. Aberdeen's most potent attacker, the Dutchman, Gillaus, was covered by Elliott, sometimes gawky, but mostly effective. The midfield five included Rogan, whose later misfortune in the penalty decider was not warranted by a surprisingly decent performance elsewhere, and the subtle Stark, winner of two cup medals apiece with Celtic and Aberdeen but playing from the beginning at a Hampden final for the first time, having been inactive because of injury for almost a year.

Aberdeen, by contrast, chose to field their settled combination of recent weeks, which meant that the increasingly accomplished Irvine was maintained in the central defensive position formerly occupied by the enormously experienced Willie Miller. As expected, Bert was the architect of most of Aberdeen's aggression and was at the heart of the most incisive move of the match, which arrived as early as the sixth minute when Mason gathered possession in central midfield and set his midfield colleague free on the Celtic left.

Bert ran deep for the byline to strike a curling cross which Bonner addressed but lost as he and Elliott collided. The ball fell to Nicholas, who was obliged to swivel before shooting, a manoeuvre which permitted Elliott the fractional deflection which saved a goal. It was the nearest to a goal from open play which we were to see, although

for an hour the match was agreeable enough entertainment.

As the stalemate developed, however, the focus wandered to peripheral matters, to Nicholas, playing his last match for Aberdeen, the club which rescued him from despond at Highbury, to McKay and Bert, opponents at club level, but allies in Scotland's forthcoming Italian campaign. To an assortment of Celtic players, two thirds of whom are likely to be employed elsewhere a couple of seasons hence, if the team's fortunes are to be revived.

And then with sudden clarity, to the penalty kicks. Wdowczyk missed with the first but Grant was similarly wide with Aberdeen's fourth attempt. The ritual moved on into the sudden death phase until Snelders touched Rogan's effort around his left hand post and Irvine's subsequent conversion for Aberdeen carried the cup north. Before the penalty decider both sets of players shook hands with each other, in the manner of condemned men greeting the firing squad.

At that stage we did not know who were to be the victims. Seventeen minutes later Celtic went to the wall, against which they have had their backs for most of the season. Aberdeen's 9-8 victory was a triumph of attrition. Celtic's 8-7 defeat was a triumph of attrition. Celtic's 8-7 defeat was a triumph of attrition.

Marseilles retain their title

By Peter Ball

Bray Wanderers..... 3
St Francis..... 3

(act; Marseilles won 3-2 on penalties)

BERNARD Tapie set off a fireworks display at the Stade Velodrome on Saturday night as his club, Marseilles, captured the French League title for the second year running.

His expensively-assembled team did not produce a display to match, though, beating modest Caen 1-0 thanks to a 33rd-minute goal from midfielder player, Vercruysse, from a cross by Papi. It was a muted performance, but it was enough to give Marseilles the title they deserved as Bordeaux lost all hope with a 1-0 defeat in Nice.

With only one match to go, Marseilles are four points clear. It is their sixth championship, and gives them the chance of a second successive double. They are favourites to win the French Cup, in which they face struggling Racing Paris in the semi-finals in two weeks' time.

The winners will meet either St Etienne or Montpellier in the final. Racing just kept alive their hopes of first division survival with a late goal at the Parc des Princes for a 1-1 draw with Breus. But they are still the most likely candidates to accompany Mulhouse, who go down after just one season in the top flight after a 3-2 defeat in Nantes.

Monaco drew 0-0 in Montpellier to increase their chances of a UEFA Cup place with Bordeaux next season.

Bray crush dream of bold St Francis

By Peter Ball

Bray Wanderers..... 3
St Francis..... 3

(act; Bray won 3-2 on penalties)

ST FRANCIS'S dream is over. The non-League club yesterday went down to the League of Ireland's representatives, Bray Wanderers, in the FAI Cup final at Lansdowne Road to put an end to one of football's most romantic stories in recent years.

Reality asserted itself in cruel fashion as John Ryan scored three times, two from the penalty spot, and the senior team won by a bigger margin than the game warranted. But the former schoolboy club from the streets of Dublin can look back on a glorious adventure and on their significant part in turning the final into a great occasion.

Last year, with two premier division clubs including Derry City, the best team in the League, the final had attracted less than 20,000. Yesterday 29,000, the biggest crowd for 30 years, converged on Lansdowne Road to see if the impossible could happen, catching the administrators totally unprepared in the process.

The kick-off had to be put back 18 minutes to allow the crowds to get in, and the

intention to make it the first all-seater final went by the board as the stands quickly filled.

capacity and the terraces had to be opened to accommodate the overspill.

But if it was a great occasion, even by the standards of Saturday's first half-hour at Wembley, the football was fairly basic. "Jack Charlton enjoying it, the ball hasn't touched the ground for half an hour," one cynic said at half-time.

But if the manager of the Irish team would have approved, quite what Sir Stanley Matthews, who was in Dublin for Liam Brady's testimonial dinner last night, made of it all could only be guessed.

Bray are a team who even Dave Bassett might regard as lacking subtlety, but with their greater strength and speed they set the terms of the contest and from the moment Ryan's first penalty put them ahead after 18 minutes the outcome looked fairly certain.

Bray: J. Moran; A. McKeever; B. Cavanagh; M. Doherty; J. Judge; G. Phillips; M. Nugent; K. Reynolds; J. Ryan; T. McDermott; D. Kelly; J. Finnegan (sub: D. Cavanagh).

Spurs owe a debt to Walker

By Dennis Signy

Tottenham Hotspur..... 1
Middlesbrough..... 1

(Tottenham win 3-2 on aggregate)

ALTHOUGH Tottenham successfully held on to win the FA Youth Cup for the first time in 16 years, they owed a debt of gratitude to Walker.

The highly-rated young goalkeeper, a graduate from the FA School of Excellence at Lillleshall, made several important saves to deny Middlesbrough.

A minute before Tottenham scored, Roxy provided a chance for Fletcher that Walker held. Then, just after half-time, a back-pass by Tuttle provided Arnold with the opportunity to force an excellent save.

By then Tottenham had increased their advantage through a goal after 37 minutes by Morah, another graduate of Lillleshall.

Middlesbrough, who battled gamely, had two second-half goals disallowed before Fletcher scored after 85 minutes. Tottenham Hotspur: I. Walker; L. Roxy (sub: P. Manning); M. Nesbitt; T. Tuttle; J. Fothergill; G. Howie; A. Smith; O. Morah (sub: S. Matthews); A. Arnold; S. Pugh.

One step

مكتبة الأصيل

